Volume 10

Pages 1970 - 2137

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDWARD M. CHEN, JUDGE

IN RE TESLA, INC. SECURITIES LITIGATION.

) No. 18-cv-04865-EMC

San Francisco, California Friday, February 3, 2023

TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

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1 Friday, February 3, 2023 8:22 a.m. PROCEEDINGS 2 (The following proceedings were held outside of the 3 4 presence of the Jury) 5 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. Court is now in session, the Honorable Edward M. Chen is presiding. 6 7 THE COURT: Have a seat, everyone. Good morning. THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Court is calling the case In 8 Regarding Tesla Inc. Securities Litigation, Case No. 18-4865. 9 10 Counsel, please state your appearances for the record, 11 beginning with the plaintiff. MR. PORRITT: Good morning, Your Honor. 12 13 THE COURT: Good morning. MR. PORRITT: Nicholas Porritt with Levi & Korsinsky 14 15 on behalf of the plaintiff and the class. 16 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Porritt. 17 MR. SPIRO: Good morning, Your Honor. Andrew Rossman 18 with Quinn Emanuel, here. We've got Mr. Spiro, down the hall. 19 He's coming. 20 THE COURT: All right. While he's coming, I 21 understand that we are having some technical problems with 22 display of your -- right, Vicky? 23 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes, both parties. THE COURT: So we have our IT people coming. 24 25 obviously, I don't think we can commence argument until we have

that straightened out.

But I want to use

But I want to use these few moments before IT gets here to address the late filings. In particular, the filing of the proposed demonstratives for the defense. And then the objections filed thereto by the plaintiff.

Just to set the record straight, my understanding is that these demonstratives were served on the other side past 6:00 last evening. Is that correct?

MS. TRIPODI: Good morning, Your Honor. Yes. We did not receive defendant's demonstratives until 6:00 p.m. last evening.

THE COURT: 6:00 p.m.

MS. TRIPODI: I'm sorry, 8:00 p.m., Your Honor.

THE COURT: 8:00 p.m. And you did not file your objections until some early morning hours, like 1:00 in the morning?

MS. TRIPODI: We did not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you served your closing slides on Wednesday?

MS. TRIPODI: We did, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

So, as you know, I set two rules in this case. The two-day exchange rule which I have not altered. You are supposed to exchange demonstratives and exhibits that are going to be used, two days. And there's a reason for that. The

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reason is you give the other side notice. You give the Court notice. And so you avoid a situation where the Court gets nothing until it gets an objection at 1:00 or 2:00 in the
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morning.

Number two, I set a 6:00 rule, after you all filed massive filings after the first days. You two might recall. And I said I wouldn't take anything after 6:00. So, as far as I'm concerned, the defendant has violated both rules.

And for your benefit, Mr. Spiro, I'm going over the fact that the plaintiffs -- the defense slides were not served until last night after 6:00. That's undisputed. Wasn't served until 8:00. And that is a violation of my two-day rule and my 6:00 rule. And therefore, I get this (Indicating), and this (Indicating), at 2:00 in the morning.

MR. SPIRO: I -- I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And when you left here, you said you were going to work with each other and get me the demonstratives so we could avoid this very situation.

MR. SPIRO: Your Honor, the only thing that the defense can do is apologize. We rested our case, we did our best. And frankly, from our perspective, because we're not doing sort of visual graphs or other things, I mean, I don't want to quibble and -- the gravamen of what I'm trying to tell the Court is I apologize.

But we don't really view these things as demonstratives,

is also the truth. I mean, the agreement that we had with counsel that I put on the record when we were last in court and the time before that was that unless it's a graph, a chart or something that is not just directly testimony exhibit, it wouldn't be a demonstrative. And for what it's worth, you know, I intentionally told folks, you know, don't put any titles on these, there is no titles on them. I mean, from my perspective, it is just testimony and exhibits.

If the Court doesn't want to allow lawyers' statements to be in demonstratives. I've had judges say that, then both sides

If the Court doesn't want to allow lawyers' statements to be in demonstratives, I've had judges say that, then both sides can just remove the exhibit or two on each of ours that have the words of lawyers, as opposed to witness statements.

Other than that, there's a few of those slides that we're not even using at this point. I don't think that there's much there there with this. But again, as I started with, we apologize that there was a delay.

MS. TRIPODI: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. TRIPODI: Just a few slides to flag. And again,
I'm sincerely apologetic for our late response to the
demonstratives.

Slide 2, which also repeats on Slide 34 and Slide 53 has an attorney's blurb regarding material misrepresentation. And my concern is that this is different than what is stated in the jury instruction. And so I think this will be very confusing

to the jury. And any indication from the lawyers of what their view of material misrepresentation is that doesn't comport with what's in the jury instructions, is going to be prejudicial.

The other thing I wanted to point out was Slide 7, which has some testimony from Mr. Littleton. During the course of Mr. Littleton's testimony as he was responding to defense counsel's questions, he gave sort of an active response of "Uh-huh" that was typically followed up with testimony. And the slides present only Mr. Littleton's response of "Uh-huh," which is not the full and complete picture.

So I don't want to quibble with too many of the demonstratives but I do want to point out several that I think will be very prejudicial and confusing to the jury.

MR. SPIRO: I can maybe make short change of this if the Court wants, which is -- I mean, we think this is the correct statement of the law and drawn from the instructions. I mean, I'm also going to say to the jury as the judge -- as Your Honor will, that: The judge is going to tell you what the law is. They have written jury instructions. I don't think this is a big deal.

If it is, and the Court orders, you know, we can -- we can just copy and paste a little bit more precisely rather than using the dot, dot, dot method of saying things.

And as to the answer from Mr. Littleton, we just changed it to add what they wanted. So I think most of this is null

and moot at this point.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to order that attorney comments and interpretations such as attorney interpretation or reinterpretation of instructions will be removed because that is not an exhibit that's already been there.

And so anything new that is a demonstrative -- I'm going to get to the merits in a minute because I think we do have to address that. But procedurally, that is late, and I'm not going to allow that to be filed.

So things of a factual nature, there's a fair argument that that's really not a demonstrative. You're just taking snippets of exhibits. In a way it is, because you're emphasizing certain things. But that's different, to take your first point, than attorney comment. So, attorney comments should be removed.

MR. SPIRO: So, okay. So then taking the Court's direction, we'll just change this to the law, not, not the change, and both sides will then remove attorney comments. Right?

THE COURT: I didn't say both sides, because they served -- at least they served theirs on you, as I understand it, on Wednesday.

Correct?

MS. TRIPODI: Yes, Your Honor.

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But Your Honor, and I can show Your Honor
         MR. SPIRO:
the transcript, I mean we had this in front of the Court
several times saying that we had reached an understanding
between the parties. And when we met and conferred and when we
discussed this, we didn't understand them to be expecting us to
be providing these, based on the conversations that I had with
them.
    And I put that on the record when we left court. So if
the Court looks at that transcript -- and I'm happy to hand it
up -- this was clear as day to the defense when we left here.
We just literally sent this in an abundance of caution, and
were surprised when we heard back from them.
         THE COURT:
                    Wait, you're saying that you didn't have
an understanding that you would exchange two days in advance,
on Wednesday?
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MR. SPIRO: Correct. And it's in the record.

MR. PORRITT: Well, Your Honor, if I may -- sorry.

The conversation I had with Mr. Spiro, I'm not sure it goes as far as an agreement. But it was, as far as he was concerned that using just transcripts and exhibits, you know, wouldn't need to be exchanged because, as we have discussed, they are not really demonstratives, necessarily.

THE COURT: I did read the transcript, by the way.

I'm familiar with it. I just read it.

MR. SPIRO: Okay.

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The agreement didn't extend to true
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              MR. PORRITT:
     demonstrative, which is attorney comments, graphs, charts,
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     those --
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              THE COURT: Right. Stuff that had already been shown,
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     that's what you all said, that wasn't going to be a problem,
     don't worry about it. That's why I'm saying stuff that's
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     already shown -- evidence, testimony, things that are already
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     there -- I'm not going to say is a problem with respect to my
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     expectation of timely exchange.
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          But new demonstratives, in the sense that this is fairly
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     significant, to -- to now recast or interpret an instruction is
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     an attorney comment.
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              MR. SPIRO: So, in any event, that has been changed.
     And in terms of their request regarding Mr. Littleton's sort of
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     second answer or full answer, we've changed that too.
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     that's why I'm saying that I think that we've mooted these
              And we again apologize.
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     issues.
              THE COURT: All right, so are you going to remove
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           Or are you going to just quote the instruction?
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     that?
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                         We'll just quote the full instruction.
              MR. SPIRO:
                         The full instruction, not put a twist on
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              THE COURT:
     it.
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                                       There's a twist, but no
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              MR. SPIRO:
                          No, no, no.
24
     twist.
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Whatever you want to call it.

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THE COURT:

MR. SPIRO: 1 Sure. Well, if that's the case, and there's not 2 THE COURT: other sort of attorney comments but snippets of testimony --3 and of course there's always going to be some debate. Now, 4 5 there's some debate about -- is there another accuracy issue with respect to the quote of some testimony that you think --6 7 MS. TRIPODI: No, Your Honor, I believe the accuracy issue was with Slide 7. 8 And if I could request of counsel that we see the language 9 that you put on Slide 2. 10 11 MR. SPIRO: Sure. MS. TRIPODI: Two other issues --12 13 THE COURT: And first, a couple other places, 53 --We're going to switch it all, Your Honor. 14 MR. SPIRO: THE COURT: 15 All right. MS. TRIPODI: Your Honor, with respect to Slide 26, 16 Exhibit 68 was utilized there. And Exhibit 68 has not yet been 17 18 admitted into evidence. As well as in Slide 69, there were 19 numerous headlines from articles that have not yet been 20 admitted. MR. SPIRO: We took out the headlines. And as to 26, 21 it was part -- it was admitted as part of Mr. Koney's 22 23 deposition. THE COURT: Was it admitted into evidence here? 24 25 MR. SPIRO: Yes.

1 THE COURT: Okay. MS. TRIPODI: Your Honor, I don't believe that that's 2 the case. 3 THE COURT: Well, Vicky will have that. 4 5 Vicky, can you check -- which number? MS. TRIPODI: 68, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Was 68 admitted? 7 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Let me check. 8 THE COURT: 9 What else? MR. SPIRO: Just to be clear, this was as part of the 10 11 Koney deposition that we did. THE COURT: Right. But there would have been a motion 12 13 at trial to admit that deposition here, admit that exhibit here. 14 Correct, we -- we offered --15 MR. SPIRO: 16 THE COURT: And I assumed, I thought every day you all 17 were checking to make sure. MS. TRIPODI: We were, Your Honor. And the 18 19 designations had gotten cut before Mr. Koney was played, so 20 perhaps 68 may have been cut from those designations. MR. SPIRO: It wasn't, Your Honor. I mean, this was 21 22 the last day -- remember, this was the last day we were here as 23 we were racing to get the case to the jury. deposition -- and the parties have understood as the Court has 24 the entire time that the deposition and exhibits were going in. 25

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So I don't see that as an issue.
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              THE COURT: Well --
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              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: I don't show 68.
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              THE COURT: All right. Our records do not show 68 as
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     having been admitted. Maybe that was an oversight on your part
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     or somebody's part.
                          But --
                         I would ask that the Court admit the
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              MR. SPIRO:
     exhibits that were part of Mr. Koney's deposition. That's what
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     we understood when it was being played. And this is what we --
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     it was in the designations that were, and the Court ruled on
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     it. And we submitted the deposition and its accompanying
     exhibit.
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          So if the Court didn't accept the depo designation
     exhibits, that seems to me on the final day of trial as
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     something that is -- frankly, the Court could let me reopen my
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     case right now.
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          So I'm asking that the Court allow, as they've already
     ruled, that the deposition that went in, indicating --
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              THE COURT: Okay, well, our record shows it has not
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    been admitted, and now you're asking to reopen to admit it.
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              MR. SPIRO:
                          Well, I'm taking issue with that, with --
21
                         Okay, well --
              THE COURT:
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              MR. SPIRO:
                         I'm not taking issue -- yeah.
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              THE COURT: It's not been admitted. As far as the
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record goes, it's not been admitted.

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So I want your response to now Mr. Spiro's request for dispensation to allow him to admit this.

MS. TRIPODI: Your Honor, my understanding was that 68 was not disclosed in connection with Koney's deposition, nor was it admitted.

THE COURT: And so you object.

MS. TRIPODI: Yes. We object, Your Honor.

MR. SPIRO: That's just factually incorrect, and we can show that to the Court, so --

THE COURT: Well, the evidence is closed, and your motion is denied.

So, let's get to the critical question because there's going to be -- whether it's in here or not, there's going to be, I assume, argument about how to interpret material misrepresentation, and the question of both 1 and 2 having to be satisfied to constitute material misrepresentation.

And I want to ask the plaintiffs if you can imagine or if you can explain to me, is there a scenario where you could meet 1, that something is shown to be of such import that there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider that fact important in deciding whether to buy or sell, which, I think all of you agree that's -- that's the overall overarching definition, and yet, the investor would not be under the impression that the state of affairs differs in a material way from the one that actually exists.

Is that metaphysically possible?

MR. PORRITT: I think -- there's nothing in the jury instructions about the classic TSC definition, does it alter the total mix of information available to the reasonable investor.

I mean, my view is materiality is this nebulous sort of concept. And I view them as two statements of the same thing. It's not a two-part test, in my opinion. They are different ways of stating the same test, in my view. So I don't think -- I don't view them as a checklist, you need to satisfy one and you need to satisfy the other. It's: You need to satisfy materiality, and these are two ways of describing materiality. That's kind of how I view it. I don't know if that answers the Court's question or is helpful, but --

THE COURT: To be realistic here, I anticipate from the slides and some of the -- the JMOL motion that there's going to be an argument from the defense that the state of affairs that was represented by "Funding secured," et cetera, et cetera -- although --

MR. PORRITT: Was not materially different from --

THE COURT: Was not that materially different. Even though it wasn't actually accurate, because it wasn't actually secured, as I have found, the argument is going to be: Well, it was as good as, very close to, because, you know, X, Y, Z.

And if the jury were to so find, this instruction suggests

that they would -- that the jury could find non-materiality.

MR. PORRITT: Right. And I think -- I mean, I'd say we're getting awfully sort of philosophical, metaphysical at this point and slicing the salami awfully thin. I mean, those are two accurate statements of the law of what materiality is. I guess we would object to the idea that this is a two-part test, that you need to satisfy both.

I view them -- we would view them as really both stating two aspects, if you like, of really the same test. I mean, is it material is just sort of this very nebulous sort of concept, like, is it important to the reasonable investor. That's really the test.

And you could say there's a change from what does "false" mean? It means it's different from what is actually the case. That's what I view that statement as getting towards.

So I think the evidence obviously is very clear that it didn't differ in a material way, so I think it's unlikely a jury, certainly on this record, but really any record, would find that important to a reasonable investor, but then not different in a material way from the actual state of affairs? I mean, I find it difficult to conceive of a state of facts where that would ever really apply. So that's kind of our perspective.

THE COURT: All right. Response?

MR. SPIRO: It doesn't seem the plaintiffs are taking

an issue with this. They didn't file an exception, either, to this jury instruction.

If the Court is asking me what the law is, I think the law is clear that if -- I, mean in this hypothetical scenario, if a juror was -- if we got a note from a juror that says: I don't think it was important, the answer is he's not liable.

If a juror said "Well, I think that the concept of funding is important but I don't think it differed from the state of affairs at all and I think he's not liable, in that hypothetical which I don't think is live, the answer to both is not liable.

So that's the way I analyze it. And I understood the Court to analyze it the same way. In fact, I took the example that the Court gave in the jury instruction to be just that.

And there were no exceptions filed to this jury instruction.

And the jury instruction is what it is.

THE COURT: Well, the question is whether, in your argument, you can represent or argue to the jury that your sort of take on this instruction is more explicit about the plus factor of 1 and breaking it into two things and you have to have 1 and 2.

And my view is that unless somebody completely misrepresents the instruction, you know, I remind -- well, the other side has a chance to give their spin on the instruction if it differs. So long as it's sort of within the reasonable

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universe, you know, I generally allow that, unless I think the
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     jury's going to be confused. And then I might say something
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            Well, each side is kind of giving you their take on the
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     instruction; you are to follow the instructions as I give it to
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          Which is of course always singularly unhelpful to them,
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     but I guess I'll have to play that by ear.
              MR. SPIRO: I can remind them, myself, Your Honor, I'm
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    not trying to take your rule, your important rule away. So --
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                         I'm giving you a little bit of rein,
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              THE COURT:
     you'll have some rein. If you want to take your spin, as long
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     as you stay within the orbit, I'm not going to intervene.
              MR. PORRITT: I don't think I'm giving away a state
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     secret to say I'll be discussing the definition of materiality
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     in my closing argument as well.
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              THE COURT: Again, it's probably not going to be
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     different, because we all know what the arguments are going to
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    be, and I can hear the counter arguments, and I think that's
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     probably going to be a pretty important issue, is my guess, in
     this case. One of many issues.
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          So, all right. So you make your adjustments. Please make
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     sure that they've seen it because I don't want to hear
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     objections in the middle of --
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                         Yeah. We're not going to be objecting to
              MR. SPIRO:
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Your Honor the one issue that you touched on at the

theirs, either.

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beginning of the colloguy but we hadn't come back to is that --
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    we went back and forth on this. They have a slide that has
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     attorney statements. We have a slide that has an attorney
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     statement.
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          I mean, if, if some -- some judges do not allow that, some
     judges do. I don't -- I just wanted to make sure I have
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     consistency on that.
              MR. PORRITT: Your Honor, I'm not sure which slide
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    Mr. Spiro is referring to. It would be helpful to have more
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     specific --
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              MR. SPIRO: It's the one with all of my comments.
              MR. PORRITT: Oh. Okay.
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              MR. SPIRO: Which I like, but still think I -- I think
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     the law says -- says it's -- they have a slide about my
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     comments.
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              THE COURT:
                         What number is that?
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              MR. SPIRO:
                         47.
              MR. PORRITT: We can cut that slide, Your Honor.
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     That's fine.
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              THE COURT: 47, that's the egregious corporate
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     governance?
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              MR. SPIRO: No. The numbers may have changed,
     Your Honor. It's the --
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          (Off-the-Record discussion between counsel)
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              THE COURT: 48 is the Section 20 liability. So that's
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not it.
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          (Off-the-Record discussion between counsel)
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              MR. SPIRO: We have an agreement. Your Honor doesn't
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     have to fuss with it.
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              THE COURT: Okay. The reporter needs to write down --
     what did you just say?
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              MR. SPIRO: We have an agreement. So it's not -- the
     Court's not needed.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Good.
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              MR. PORRITT: And there was one slide that they had
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     which had Mr. Spiro's writing on the easel during his
     examination of Mr. Fries. Obviously we object to that.
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                                                              That's
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     just Mr. Spiro's writing.
              THE COURT: If it's not a piece of evidence --
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              MR. SPIRO: Well, wait. That is something that was
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     the demonstrative. And I don't want to have to redo the easel
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     and use my hour, 25.
              THE COURT: You did say demonstratives already shown
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     were --
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                         Correct, exactly.
              MR. SPIRO:
              THE COURT:
21
                          Okay.
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              MR. SPIRO: Correct.
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          (Reporter clarification)
              THE COURT: Are okay. So that was in the transcript.
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MR. PORRITT: All right. Understood, Your Honor.

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1 Okay. THE COURT: All right. So, we just need IT. 2 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: He's here. He's sitting in the 3 jury room, waiting. 4 5 THE COURT: He's here, waiting? All right, so I'll wait. It hinges on our IT person. As soon as that's ready to 6 go, we're going to bring the jury in. 7 (A pause in the proceedings) 8 THE COURT: Just to forewarn you before you start your 9 arguments, in light of everything that we've just done, I'm 10 11 going to reread the -- the usual admonition that arguments and statements by lawyers is not evidence. 12 (Recess taken from 8:48 a.m. to 9:09 a.m.) 13 (The following proceedings were held outside of the 14 15 presence of the Jury) 16 THE COURT: All right, I think IT is done. Realtime is up. Keep our fingers crossed nothing else blows up around 17 18 here. And Vicky is retrieving the jury, so we will start 19 momentarily. 20 (The following proceedings were held in the presence of 21 the Jury) 22 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise for the jury. 23 **THE COURT:** All right. Have a seat, everyone. 24 morning, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. Welcome back. 25

Thank you again for your promptness. And we had a few things to discuss, as well as, again, some more technical problems that delayed us. But I think all the systems are up and running, at least for now. And so we are now going to proceed.

You have been instructed on the law on Wednesday and, as I indicated, this is now the opportunity for each side to present their closing arguments. After they do so, I will give you some final instructions and then you will be directed to commence your deliberations. Just a reminder, as you are about to hear closing arguments, that arguments and statements by the lawyers are not evidence. They're not witnesses. And their closing arguments is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but, in itself, their statements are not evidence. And so if the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, it's your memory that controls.

So, with that stated, Mr. Porritt, you have the floor.

MR. PORRITT: Thank you very much, Your Honor. And I have a couple of demonstratives just to put on these easels here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

CLOSING ARGUMENT

BY MR. PORRITT

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, first of all, I want to thank you on behalf of myself, my client, Glen Littleton, who's here back in the courtroom today. Sorry he missed a few days

in between, but he's back here to see -- he was here at the beginning and now he's here at the end, and, of course, on behalf of my colleagues here at the table, who've spent the last three weeks here together, for your time and attention over the last three weeks.

I'm sure you have learned about -- learned exciting new words like "implied volatility" and "special purpose vehicle" that you'll find very useful once you return to regular life after your jury service is over.

But seriously, this is a very important case, with important issues not just for Glen Littleton, the class of Tesla investors who I represent, or even Elon Musk and Tesla, but for every public company, and indeed, in many ways, our entire society. Because our society's based on rules. We have rules for a reason. We need rules to save us from chaos and anarchy. And whether it is the securities markets or a football game, rules must be fair and must be applied to everyone.

And this case, ultimately, is about whether rules that apply to everyone else should also apply to Elon Musk.

When you or I submit an official form, whether it is a credit card application or a job application, we have to make sure every detail is right. If we make a mistake, say something that's inaccurate, or exaggerate, we will get into big trouble.

Elon Musk does not feel the same way. To Elon Musk, if he believes it, or even just thinks about it, then it's true, no matter how objectively false or exaggerated it may be.

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Now, that may work in his businesses; that's not an issue for this trial. But it does not work in the securities markets for public companies. Securities markets have rules governing what you can and cannot say. And one of those basic rules is that what you say must be true and accurate. And we have these rules for good reason.

The U.S. securities markets, the stock markets, is the largest in the world. Each and every one of our lives are in some way affected by them, whether it is your employer, your pension, insurance company, or the mortgage on your home. children are affected if they are paying college tuition. Everyone is affected, one way or another. And this is unique. Anyone can buy shares in America. That's not true anywhere else. But it only works because there are rules to keep people So that people can trust the information in the honest. market. Without trust, the market stops working. Without trust, speculation takes over, which destroys markets. brings economies to a shuddering halt because nobody knows what is true and what is false. No one can rely on the value of their investments.

Securities rules make sure the markets are fair and everyone is held to the standard. Billionaires are treated the

same as everyone else. They don't get to operate under a different set of rules. Where certain player -- when certain players in the market are dishonest, any -- ordinary people can get hurt.

Now, the Court has instructed you that you must assume that Elon Musk's tweets at issue in this case were untrue. That means they were false. The Court has also instructed you that Elon Musk made the tweets with reckless disregard to their truth. That is, with a fraudulent state of mind. Elon Musk acted fraudulently. That is not in dispute in this trial.

So the question becomes whether Elon Musk should be held accountable for his fraudulent and false tweets. Whether he should pay for the harm that they caused. And if Elon Musk is not to be held accountable for fraudulent statements as made in this case, tweets made while driving to the airport without any consideration or regard for the chaos in the market that followed, then we need to question why we have any rules at all. If the securities laws do not prevent this sort of behavior from corporate CEOs, then what behavior do they prevent? What purpose do they serve?

But I believe the securities laws do have a purpose. And they prohibit behavior like Elon Musk's in this case.

Defendants will put on a show -- you'll hear from

Mr. Spiro shortly -- like they've been doing for the last three

weeks with all these differing explanations and excuses for why

Elon's tweets were not really fraudulent. Do not let them 1 confuse you. This is simply deflection and misdirection from 2 the undisputed facts. Elon Musk published tweets that were 3 false with reckless disregard as to their truth. And those 4 5 tweets caused investors harm. Lots of harm. That is all that is necessary to find liability here. And I feel confident 6 7 asking you to make that finding. In light of these findings, as I told you at the 8 beginning, and I'm telling you now after three weeks, this is a 9 simple case. 10 11 (Document displayed) MR. PORRITT: Because you've been told to assume that 12 13 the tweets were untrue. And because you've been told that Elon Musk -- you must assume that Elon Musk acted with reckless 14 15 disregard. 16 It's also a simple case when it comes to damages and harm because we -- plaintiff was the only party to present evidence 17 18 on damages. Defendants did not even present any expert 19 testimony or other evidence as to the actual damages at issue 20 in this case. 21 So that just leaves you with one decision: Were Elon

Musk's tweets, quote, "material"? Were they important to

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investors?

Let's look at Exhibit 8.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: We've seen it a lot in the last three weeks. This is the tweet that started this entire case. Once again, the Court's instructed you to assume that this statement, "Funding secured," is false, and made fraudulently.

The Court has also instructed you -- so, that was made at least with reckless disregard to whether the statement was true or not. "Reckless" means highly unreasonable conduct that is an unreasonable departure from ordinary care, presenting a danger to investors which was either known to Elon Musk, or so obvious that Elon Musk must have been aware of it. That's the definition in the jury instructions. That is what is to be assumed. And that is enough to establish liability under Rule 10b-5.

If defendant has reckless disregard for whether a statement is untrue, as you are to assume from Mr. Musk here, then the scienter or state of mind requirement is satisfied. The plaintiff does not have to show knowledge. And you don't need to find knowing conduct by Elon Musk to find him liable under Rule 10b-5. That is very clear here in the Instruction No. 9, that shows it can be established either by knowledge or by reckless disregard.

What, then, is left for you to decide, you may ask. The only issue is whether this statement, "Funding secured," was material. And let's look at the definition of "material" here in the jury instructions.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: It says: Did the indisputably false statement "Funding secured," give a reasonable investor the impression of a state of affairs that differs in a material way from the one that actually exists?

In other words, would a reasonable investor consider the fact of funding secured important in deciding whether to buy or sell Tesla's stock or options?

Importantly, it is not necessary for a fact to change the way a reasonable investor would invest. It only has to be important to the reasonable investor to be material. A fact that confirms an existing decision to purchase or sell stock is still material. And when considering the materiality of the statement of "Funding secured," first look at the data.

Because the data doesn't lie.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: Plaintiff's expert Michael Hartzmark provided you with strong evidence, qualitative and quantitative, showing how the tweet affected Tesla's stock and option prices.

Here is the chart he prepared. See it on the screen in front of you. This is the August 7th stock price for Tesla with the volume at the bottom.

When you look at materiality, the importance to investors of the statement "Funding secured," you must first look at what

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investors actually did. Did they buy or sell Tesla securities
 1
     following the tweet? And the evidence on this chart is stark
 2
     and undisputed. Within a minute, Tesla's stock price shot up.
 3
     Volume shot up. It shot up so much that Nasdaq halted trading.
 4
 5
     The very stock exchange that Tesla stock trades on halted
     trading.
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                         Mr. Porritt?
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              THE COURT:
              MR. PORRITT: Yes.
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              THE COURT: I'm going to ask you, I don't know if
 9
     you're going to use these -- you're using the screen, correct?
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11
              MR. PORRITT:
                           Yes.
              THE COURT: I don't know what these -- if these poster
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13
    boards have something -- because I can't see the jury.
              MR. PORRITT: Oh, I apologize, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And I'd like you to put it up when you're
15
16
     actually going to use it, unless there's something -- I can't
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     see what's on there. So I would like you to put it up when you
     are going to use it, and not just have it up for the entire
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19
     time because I'm -- my view is blocked.
              MR. PORRITT: All right. Very good, Your Honor.
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                                                                All
             I'll -- thank you.
21
     right.
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              MR. APTON: Move them here (Indicating)?
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              THE COURT:
                         And that goes for both of those. Just --
     just put them down, so we all can see the jury until you use
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25
     it.
          That goes for the other one as well.
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MR. PORRITT: 1 Okay, very good, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. PORRITT: I was trying to avoid putting them up in 3 the middle of the presentation. 4 5 THE COURT: Sorry. MR. PORRITT: That -- this is -- that's fine. 6 7 And you also saw on August 7th during the trading halt, that clip played during Dr. Hartzmark's testimony, Mike 8 Santoli, on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, calling 9 the funding secured the big number. 10 11 And if you turn to the stock options, you saw Professor Heston described how the price of long-term stock options went 12 down straight after the tweets on August 7th. The first tweet. 13 How options investors like Glen Littleton started seeing the 14 15 value of their investments evaporate in minutes because Elon 16 claimed to have funding discussed. But it's not limited just to the trading data. 17 Dr. Hartzmark explained again, you look to the qualitative. 18 What investors actually thought. And you've heard from one --19 the first Tesla investor you heard from was Mr. Littleton, 20 himself. 21 And he testified that on learning that Elon had said 22 23 "Funding secured" for a going-private transaction of \$420 per share, he immediately knew, based on his experience, decades 24

trading, that he had to sell all his Tesla stock options

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because they had become worthless as a result of the tweet.

He sold them at the market price, which was starting to reflect the tweet. And even after selling them as quickly as he reasonably could, he still lost 75 percent of their value. Millions of dollars to him. There's no question that "Funding secured" was material to Glen Littleton.

And you also heard from Tim Fries who bought Tesla stock after hearing "Funding secured." He bought it at the market price of \$380 because he believed Elon would take Tesla private at 420 with funding secured. He -- there is no question that that affected his decision to buy or sell -- to buy, in this case, Tesla's -- Tesla stock.

But, ultimately, materiality is an objective test. What would a reasonable investor think about the statement? The opinions of Glen Littleton and Tim Fries are just two examples. You need to consider the whole range of what the market thought, as well as the market data. And what does this evidence show?

First, bear in mind the context of a going-private transaction. Professor Subramanian explained there was a recognized understood process for going-private transactions, based on his analysis of over 75 of these transactions over the last 15 years. This process involves detailed financial and legal analysis. And that financing is reviewed and arranged before the proposal is announced. Before the transaction is

announced.

That was Professor Subramanian's view, and that was confirmed by the evidence in this case, from Egon Durban and Dan Dees. Elon's chosen bankers confirmed this process. They agreed with Professor Subramanian, the evidence, that this process is the standard that is expected to be followed.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: Both of them, Silver Lake and Goldman Sachs, presented to Elon a timeline by which this going-private transaction would be affected. Both of them stressed getting written commitments of funding before making a formal proposal and before disclosing the transaction.

Mr. Durban, who has special importance here because of his prior experience with the Dell transaction, testified: Funding is not committed until there is a written commitment. See the testimony there in front of you.

So the experts, Professor Subramanian and Mr. Durban and Mr. Dees, confirm that when a going-private transaction is announced with funding secured, the market expects that committed funding has been arranged and agreed. And if you need even further commitment -- confirmation on this point look no further than Martin Viecha, Tesla's own head of investor relations. When he read the tweet, he thought it meant the offer was as firm as it gets and that financing is secured, regardless of other assumptions.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: That is because you don't go full-on public with a going-private transaction unless that has been arranged. And that is Tesla's own definition of "funding secured."

And finally, if all of that wasn't enough that I presented already, you look at what analysts -- Dr. Hartzmark described how important analysts are in interpreting what the market thinks is important.

We looked at Ryan Brinkman. You saw him on videotape.

The JP Morgan analyst. Stated categorically: "Either funding is secured or it is not secured, and Tesla's CEO says funding is secured."

And now we've placed particular emphasis -- Dr. Hartzmark placed emphasis on Ryan Brinkman and JP Morgan. And why is that important?

First, Mr. Brinkman was the first analyst to take significant steps in response to the August 7th tweets. He adjusted his target price. And Dr. Hartzmark explained to you how important that is for analysts. This is the price that they tell their clients that they are expecting Tesla to trade in the future.

And he was -- he -- to get -- to change the target price, he needs approval within JP Morgan. And he got that. He changed his target price after the "Funding secured" and the

second "Investor support is confirmed" tweet.

The second, JP Morgan is the largest commercial bank in the United States. It's very respected. It has millions of customers. Mr. Brinkman's reports are read by millions of investors. If you wanted to know what a reasonable investor is thinking, a good place to start is to read the JP Morgan analyst reports.

So that is what the market understood "Funding secured" to mean. An actual commitment. And now, as you're instructed, let's compare that to the actual state of affairs, and see if there's any difference.

Elon claims that "Funding secured" referred to his meeting with the Saudi PIF on July 31, that we have heard so much about at this trial. That is what he said at the time. And that's what he's told you in this litigation when we specifically asked him what "Funding secured" referred to. And he told us, under oath: Saudi PIF. And as you have heard, the discussions with the Saudi PIF fall a long way short of a legally committed financing, as the market understood "Funding secured" to mean.

You have heard from three participants in the meeting with PIF: Elon Musk, Deepak Ahuja, and Sam Teller. All of them aligned with defendants. None of them took any notes of the meeting. And that, in itself, tells you something. No notes taken at this meeting, which lasted about 45 minutes.

Apparently, a six -- potentially 60 billion-dollar financing

commitment was obtained from PIF, and no one wrote down a single word to record it. \$60 billion.

To put that in some perspective, that's equivalent to the economies, the entire economies of countries El Salvador,
Nicaragua and Honduras put together, equal about \$60 billion.

A sum of money that if you earned \$100 a day, it would take you over 1.5 million years to earn \$60 billion. That is the sum that we are talking about.

And Elon Musk said he secured that in a 45-minute meeting with people he's met five times before, without anything being written down. Does that sound even remotely credible?

Now, Elon -- because they didn't have any notes, Elon and Deepak Ahuja and Sam Teller testified of their recollection of this meeting, which happened over four years ago. And we all know, memories fade, memories change. Sometimes we substitute what we wished happened for what actually happened. And that can happen when you are facing government investigations and lawsuits for billions of dollars.

But you don't have to rely on the faded and unreliable memories of Elon Musk, Deepak Ahuja and Sam Teller form what occurred at that meeting. Because someone did keep notes. And someone did write about the meeting at the time.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: And that person was Yasir, and his other members of his team at PIF. These documents, you've seen them

during the course of this trial. The documents do not lie. 1 Documents speak from the past clearly and unchangeably. And 2 these documents tell a consistent story about the status of 3 discussions in August, 2018, between Elon and PIF. And they 4 5 show that funding was nowhere near being secured. Here are the minutes taken by the Saudi PIF at the 6 7 meeting. Agreed actions. Elon to provide a plan and the financial calculations to take Tesla private. 8 There is absolutely no reference, none, to billions of 9 dollars of financing being committed by the PIF at this 10 11 meeting. The final comment (As read): 12 "I would like to listen to your plan, Elon, 13 and what are the financial calculations to 14 15 take it private...if I do not hear from you 16 next week, I will call you." 17 That's exactly the same message that Sam Teller heard at 18 the end of the meeting as well. The PIF was interested, but this was just a potential 19 transaction for them. As far as PIF was concerned, the 20 21 conversation was just beginning. Nothing was concluded. 22 Nothing committed or secured. As both Mr. Durban and Mr. Dees testified, there's a big 23 difference between a statement of interest and committed 24 25 funding. Committed and secured funding counts when make --

doing a going-private transaction; available funding or 1 interested funding doesn't. 2 Then we go forward ten days to August 10th. 3 (Document displayed) 4 5 MR. PORRITT: One point to note: Elon Musk had not even spoken to the PIF again after the July 31st meeting. 6 Once again, how credible is it that you can commit -- get 7 an undocumented commitment of 60 billion, up to 60 billion of 8 financing at a meeting, and then you never follow up for ten 9 days? Not even a phone call. 10 11 But Saudi PIF, not hearing from Elon Musk, sends him a nondisclosure agreement. Again, this was described by 12 Professor Subramanian as a standard step at the beginning of 13 exploring a transaction. 14 15 How does the agreement describe the relationship between 16 Saudi PIF and Elon Musk and Tesla? "A potential project." 17 That's not committed financing. That is not secured financing. And what does Elon Musk, when he sees this description, 18 do? 19 (Document displayed) 20 MR. PORRITT: Does he try and change it? Does he edit 21 it to say committed financing or secured financing? No, he 22 23 doesn't. He signs on the bottom, on the dotted the line. (Document displayed) 24 25 MR. PORRITT: He signs up to the idea that it's a

CLOSING ARGUMENT / PORRITT potential project. That's the only document he actually signed 1 with the PIF, describing it as a potential transaction. 2 (Document displayed) 3 MR. PORRITT: And then later on he gets into an 4 5 argument with Yasir on the text messages that you saw. There's some media reporting that he disagrees with. 6 And at this stage, August 10th, Elon Musk is being 7 investigated by the SEC, and being sued by investors. He 8 desperately needs something from PIF to cover up his lie about 9 funding being secured. He's being exposed. 10 11 So he threatens PIF: Confirm my lie or I will never speak to you again. 12 This is a fund which had just bought nearly 5 percent of 13 Tesla, who obviously believe in Tesla and Elon. This is the 14 15 sort of investor that Elon claims to care about, and he 16 threatens them, that -- unless they repeat his lie about 17 "Funding secured." What sort of person does that? Not someone who cares 18 about his investors, whether they're large or whether they're 19 20 small. But Yasir won't be bullied. He actually speaks the truth 21 to Elon, a rarity in this case, it appears. He claims --22

calmly states that PIF had only started exploring investing in

Tesla, and that PIF and Tesla need to start working together.

Once again, completely consistent. A potential transaction.

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And it continues over the weekend of August 11th and 12th. 1 We saw these. 2 (Document displayed) 3 MR. PORRITT: PIF is asking for information. 4 5 Information that they needed to even evaluate the information -- the transaction. And that Elon had promised to 6 give them. 7 "We cannot approve something that we don't 8 have sufficient information on." 9 That seems like common sense to me, but apparently not to 10 11 Elon Musk. Elon Musk apparently thinks it's easier to obtain billions of dollars of financing than it is to get an auto loan 12 13 or a mortgage. Remember my exchange with Elon Musk. He compared this 14 15 funding to a going-private transaction, to getting a mortgage. 16 And when I pointed out that I needed paperwork and a committed 17 financing before I can make an offer to buy a house, he then 18 just completely turned around and said: You know what, this is 19 nothing like buying a house after all. That exchange shows 20 Elon's looseness with language and loose relationship with 21 truth. Nonetheless, throughout this exchange, going back to the 22

PIF minutes, Yasir was completely consistent. Potential

transaction; please give us information. None of it is

consistent with committing -- committed or secured funding for

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a 60 billion-dollar deal.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: Even in their recollections, Elon,

Deepak Ahuja, Sam Teller, all remember there was no funding

agreement signed in writing with the PIF. No amount of funding

was discussed or agreed. The structure of a going-private

transaction was not even understood at the time, let alone

discussed, and the price at which Tesla might go private was

not discussed. Any one of those elements could affect the

amount needed for financing by billions of dollars. And not

one was even discussed with PIF, let alone agreed upon.

And as we know from Elon's bankers, particularly Egon

Durban, funding was far from secured. Egon Durban, Egon Durban

finally began to work -- agreed to work with Elon Musk, spent

several weeks of his life trying to raise up to 50 billion in

capital. You saw the texts between him and his team. Working

late at night trying to raise money. Would they do that if

funding was secured? Would that be necessary? Of course it

wouldn't.

So the evidence is clear. On August 7th, which is when he tests the materiality of a false statement, when it was made, the actual state of affairs is that PIF had explained an interest in a potential transaction, but that funding was not secured.

And remember that when I showed Elon the text from Yasir

CLOSING ARGUMENT / PORRITT that we've just have been looking at, he accused Yasir of 1 backpedaling and ass-covering. Elon Musk's words. 2 (Document displayed) 3 MR. PORRITT: Well, if the other side is -- can 4 5 backpedal, doesn't that mean that funding is not secured? the only backpedaling and ass-covering I saw in that exchange 6 came from Elon, not Yasir and the PIF. 7 And if we turn now to Exhibit 13, the second statement. 8 (Document displayed) 9 MR. PORRITT: Once again, the Court has instructed you 10 to assume that this is false, and to assume that Elon Musk made 11 this tweet with reckless disregard to its truth. 12 This is a very important statement that has been a little 13 bit overshadowed in this trial. It was this statement that 14 15 convinced Ryan Brinkman to issue his report raising his target 16 It convinced Ryan Brinkman, you recall his testimony, 17 that the "Funding secured" tweet was real. Remember, the stock price went up immediately after the 18 trading halt when this statement was issued. 19 (Document displayed) 20 MR. PORRITT: You can see the spike on the right 21

MR. PORRITT: You can see the spike on the right following this tweet. But you've heard less about this false statement. And that is because defendants simply have no explanation or excuse for it. They would just want to bury it. Because the statement is categorical, "Investor support is

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confirmed." That's a factual statement which was false. There was nothing ambiguous about it.

It is undisputed at this time, Elon Musk had spoken to one investor. PIF. And as we've seen, they were still awaiting information before they could even evaluate the deal, let alone confirm their support. Elon had not spoken to a single other investor. Not an existing investor in Tesla or a potential investor.

And on August -- back on August 3rd, Elon had named a list of investors he expected to support the transaction. He named the Emirates, Fidelity, Baillie Gifford, Norwegian Investment Fund, Tencent, T. Rowe Price. He threw out this list of investors to his board. He hadn't spoken to any of them. Not on August 3rd, and he hadn't spoken to them by August 7th when he tweeted out "investor support is confirmed."

And this was critical for the transaction. Elon Musk needed investors to roll into a private Tesla, otherwise he wouldn't be able to -- he wouldn't have secured financing for any of it.

And this is another reason why defendants have not discussed this tweet very much. Because when Elon did speak to investors, their response was clear, most of them did not support going private.

So Elon Musk announces on August 7th that he has confirmed investor support -- past tense -- for a going-private

transaction, without actually speaking to anyone to confirm support. And then he pulls the transaction two weeks later when he finally speaks to them and finds out they don't support. Meanwhile, Tesla's stock price has crashed, and investors have lost \$12 billion in damages.

Let's go back to Instruction No. 8 on what a material misrepresentation is.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: You see the definition there in front of you.

I don't know if you could find a clearer example of a misrepresentation giving a reasonable investor the impression of a state of affairs that differs in a material way from one that actually exists than Elon's tweets that investor support is confirmed on August 7th when he has not spoken to a single investor, has not confirmed support, and investors do not, in fact, support the transaction.

Now, you also have to decide whether Tesla is liable for these August 7th tweets. The critical fact you should remember in making this determination is that Tesla consciously chose to make Elon its public image, and specifically his Twitter feed as the primary news and information source for Tesla. That is their choice.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: So when Elon tweets about Tesla, people

listen. And they're treated as statements from the company, as well as from Elon Musk. Elon Musk admitted as much in his testimony.

And you saw with Ryan Brinkman in his August 8th report, he stated: Tesla's CEO says funding is secured.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: And also remember that the second indisputably false statement, the "Investor support is confirmed" tweet, contains within it a link to Tesla's own blog post that was drafted by Tesla employees for Elon.

Now I want to turn briefly to the verdict form, which is the task you will be facing to fill out in a few hours, or in an hour or so.

The first question you are asked is whether plaintiff has proved the Rule 10b-5 claim against Elon Musk for the "Funding secured" and "Investor support is confirmed" tweets. Let's look at the elements that you will be asked to find, or to consider.

See the first element is a material false statement. The Court has instructed you to treat both the statements, "Funding secured" and "Investor support is confirmed" as false. And we just discussed the evidence is overwhelming that they were material to reasonable investors. The first element is clearly met.

The second element is state of mind. Or scienter. And

the Court has instructed you to accept that Elon Musk acted
with reckless disregard to the truth of both these tweets,
which is sufficient to meet the state of mind for this element.
You are to assume this element is met.

The third element is the use of interstate commerce.

Using Twitter satisfies this element, and it's not an issue between the parties. You have not heard about much of it -- heard about that during the trial.

The fourth element is reliance. Now, you heard both Glen Littleton and Tim Fries read the August 7th tweet saying funding is secured, and bought or sold Tesla stock or options in response; that is undisputed by defendants. So this element is met for Glen Littleton and Tim Fries. They knew, they had read the tweets before making their transactions.

And for the broader class, the Court explained they are presumed to rely on public statements about Tesla, such as Elon's August 7th tweets, if Tesla stock or options traded in an open and efficient market. And Dr. Hartzmark testified that he analyzed the market for Tesla stock and options from August 7th to August 17th, and found they did trade on an incredibly efficient market.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: And Tesla has offered no testimony, expert or otherwise, to the contrary.

And the final element is whether the August 7th "Funding

secured" and "Investor support" tweets caused plaintiff and other Tesla investors to suffer damages.

(Documents displayed)

MR. PORRITT: And here we go to the testimony you've heard this week from Professor Heston and Dr. Hartzmark. Very technical and dense testimony; a lot of information, a lot of charts.

I appreciate your patience in listening to it. And I could tell you were paying it the attention it deserves.

Because it's critical that if Elon Musk and Tesla are going to be held accountable for the false tweets and the harm they caused to investors, that the full amount of that harm is awarded as damages. And that is your job as this jury.

And Dr. Hartzmark, assisted by Professor Heston, measured that harm through painstaking analysis, minute by minute, document by document, through over 2,400 articles, over 50 analyst reports. We could only show a few of the documents to you during his testimony because otherwise we'd still be going, because that's the extent of the work that he did. And he explained the work he did and the reasons for his opinions. And it showed what a reasonable, robust, and even conservative approach he took to calculating damages in this case.

And Dr. Hartzmark is your best and only guide. Defendants did not offer a single expert in this case. That, alone, should give you confidence to accept Dr. Hartzmark's analysis

and calculations. No expert would take the stand to argue against it.

MR. SPIRO: Uh --

MR. PORRITT: You had some cross-examination by defendants' lawyers, but no actual testimony disagreeing with anything either Professor Heston or Dr. Hartzmark said.

And so what did Professor Heston and Dr. Hartzmark tell you? It's really two things. The first is that the August 7th tweets had immediate an impact on Tesla's stock and option prices on August 7th, and this lasted until about August 17th, and that impact cost billions of dollars.

And the second thing from Dr. Hartzmark was a precise measurement -- see it to my right here -- of the harms suffered by investors on each day of the class period.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: Now, I'm going to try and summarize that as best I can, that technical evidence.

On the causation, look at my chart to the left here. This is loss causation shown on one chart. You see the date of the tweet and the immediate increase in Tesla's stock price, the blue line. And you see a drop in the red line. That is what Professor Heston and Dr. Hartzmark referred to as volatility, implied volatility from Tesla's stock options.

Now, this is not an imaginary or made-up number. This is a number that is calculated from actual transactions in Tesla's

stock options during the class period. Indeed, Professor

Heston explained that implied volatility is often used instead

of price, instead of dollars and cents in pricings options. So

one way implied volatility is important is that it acts as a

price for options.

The second way that it is important is that it measures the amount of movement expected by the market in Tesla's stock price. Think about that as the temperature of Tesla's stock price. Just as atoms moving more quickly increase the temperature of a substance, so stock prices moving more quickly increase the volatility of a stock. High volatility or hot prices increase value of options; low volatility or cold prices decrease the value of options.

And Professor Heston explained that normally volatility does not move in response to changes in stock prices. Stock prices go up and down all the time; volatility generally is stable. It's only when the expected amount of change increases or decreases you see a movement in implied volatility.

So after August 7th you see an immediate drop in volatility. As Professor Heston explained, that was very unusual. Now volatility and stock prices are moving together. Stock price is going up, volatility's going down, but you can see what a mirror image they are of each other.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: The August 7th tweets were like an ice

cube dropped in a glass of water, they immediately reduced its temperature. And you see over the course of the class period, to August 17th, that the impact of the August 7th tweets, the ice cube, gradually melts away. It's not a straight line but the movement is slowly up while the stock price comes down.

Finally, on August 17th the ice cube completely melts.

Volatility goes back to where it started from. The glass of water is back at room temperature, and the stock price has gone down to \$305. This chart demonstrates that the August 7th tweets caused losses to the investors.

Not only do you see these price movements, but

Dr. Hartzmark carefully examined all the news that entered the market about Tesla during this period. Of the 2,400 news articles, only 12 or 14 talked about other topics. And that was mostly old news, or positive news for Tesla. All the negative new information related to the tweets, either about the going-private transaction, itself, its funding, investor support, are what Dr. Hartzmark called "consequential harm."

And the consequential harm, as Dr. Hartzmark explained, is real, out-of-pocket losses to investors.

When the market learns that a CEO lies about his public company, as Elon Musk did here, there are known negative consequences to that company's stock price that are caused by those lies. A loss of credibility for management in the future. A so-called "liar's discount." No one is going to

believe that CEO in the future, which harms the company. It means the market has learned that a company's internal controls, the controls that are meant to ensure it only issues accurate information, do not work.

And as Professor Subramanian explained, these are very important for public companies. And it means the company and its management are going to face legal, regulatory risks, lawsuits, government investigations, with all the expense, distraction that requires.

All of these happened with Tesla, and resulted in its stock price dropping by August 17th to \$305.50, well below what it started out at August 6th at \$356. And this is a real harm to Tesla investors, and it is a direct consequence of Elon's August 7th tweets.

And if you look here, you can see we've also indicated on the chart on my left here, we've chosen the Ryan Brinkman reports and comments. You see all -- we've discussed the comments immediately after the August 7th tweets.

We now go forward to the August 13th and the blog post by Elon. We've heard a bit about that during the trial. Again, this is written for him by Tesla. Defendants argue that this blog post completely cleared up any misleading information from the August 7th tweets. The evidence is otherwise.

First, look at the volatility. Goes down, and is still much lower than what it was -- than it was on August 6th, and

what it will be on August 17th. Ten percent lower. Forty percent versus 50 percent. That shows that the August 7th tweets were still having a big impact on Tesla's stock price and option prices, even after August 13th.

And second, you can look at the August 13th blog post, itself, and compare it to both the August 7th tweets and the actual state of affairs. On "Funding secured," the blog post still identified Saudi PIF as the reason for the "Funding secured" comment. It doesn't state that they are only interested in a potential transaction. It doesn't state that Elon was threatening and bullying Yasir one day over -- earlier over the weekend.

And we know what the Saudi PIF thought about the blog post, because Yasir texted Elon almost immediately afterwards, describing it as an ill-advised blog with loose information. So the other side of the July 31 meeting immediately disagreeing with Elon's description of the meeting in the August 7th blog post. Of course, the market didn't know that; that was just between Elon and Yasir.

And Elon, in the August 13th blog post, also said about investor support being confirmed and said that there was 66 -- his estimate of 66 percent chance, or 66 percent of investors would roll over. Again, it must be read in the context of his prior comment that investor support was confirmed.

Once again, Ryan Brinkman captures where the market was

after the August 13th blog post.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: We didn't know what to believe, he says.

Now, defendants point to the fact that Tesla's stock price went up slightly after the blog post. But that is entirely consistent with the blog post being understood as confirming the August 7th tweets, saying "Funding secured," and "Investor support is confirmed." Statements you have been instructed to assume are false.

And then, finally, we get to the *New York Times* article on August 16th. Once again, the volatility tells the story, on my chart on the left here. Goes back up to where it had been before the tweets. The impact of the tweets on option and stock prices is over.

And Elon -- Ryan Brinkman remembers reading the New York

Times article, and then decides to issue another note, getting

permission from his -- from his -- from within JP Morgan,

adjusting his target price back down to what it was before the

tweets.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: For Brinkman, just like the market, the impact of the tweets is over.

And again, we've heard from defendants that this stock price reaction was really in the context of Elon's mental health or work stress. But Dr. Hartzmark carefully analyzed

all the information in the *New York Times* article that related to the transaction and the other news, and found that the other news was either old, previously reported news, or was positive for Tesla.

The mental health, there had been a whole story in the same newspaper, *New York Times*, a day earlier, devoted to Elon Musk's mental health. It wasn't -- nothing was new being reported on the -- regards to his mental health on August 16th. And the same about his stress at work. That had been in the news throughout the summer of August -- of 2018.

What moved the market is what moved Ryan Brinkman to revise his price target: That the representations made on August 7th about "Funding secured" and investor support were not true.

So, back to the verdict form. I'm sorry, we had a bit of diversion. What we have been discussing establishes that the August 7th tweets caused Glen Littleton and other members of the class to suffer damages.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: That, combined with the false statement and scienter and materiality, is enough to establish liability for Elon Musk.

And on the verdict form you should tick yes to Question A-1 and Question A-3.

And as we discussed, Tesla should also be liable for

Elon's Musk -- for Elon's tweet, and you should tick yes on questions A-2 and A-4.

And you will then turn to the amount of damages to be awarded to all the Tesla investors who were harmed. And you've got three categories to deal with. Again, Dr. Hartzmark is your only and best guide on these numbers. He offered a detailed and rigorous calculation that you can rely on.

And first, looking at purchases of Tesla stock by Tim Fries.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: Tesla's stock price was inflated after the tweets on August 7th, and it remained inflated all the way until it went to zero on August 17th. And Dr. Hartzmark calculated that amount and removed other market effects that might impact the stock price. And that generated a price, 312.90, that was what he called the "but-for price," and enabled him to calculate to the penny the amount of artificial inflation.

Quite logically, it starts off at its highest after the tweets at 66.67 on August 7th, and reduces to zero. Defendants again did not offer any alternative to those numbers. 66.67 and zero at the end. They did criticize, in examining Dr. Hartzmark, some of the intervening numbers. And Dr. Hartzmark conceded that under their -- applying their methodology, you would have to adjust the numbers in this

chart.

But using defendants' numbers would increase damages. It would mean that inflation was higher on those intervening days.

Dr. Hartzmark chose a conservative -- the smaller measure to make sure that -- to avoid any question of over-recovery.

It is bizarre the defendants are proposing increased damages. And of course, that's not what they're doing. They're trying to confuse you. They're trying to make you think that Dr. Hartzmark's analysis was not reliable, or that no calculation at all is possible, so therefore Elon Musk just gets scot-free because it's all too complicated.

Do not let them confuse you. You heard Dr. Hartzmark.

You can assess his credibility. You heard about the massive amount of work he did, and how he chose this conservative measure of damages.

When it comes to answering question B-1 on the verdict form, you can rely on these numbers prepared by Dr. Hartzmark. And you can assess how much of that \$66.67 inflation he measured on August 7th was present each day of the class period. Your numbers could be the same, or you can reach your own calculations, based on the evidence.

But remember, defendants have not offered any alternative calculations. He showed these calculations on his Slide 11 -- that's what you have on the screens in front of you -- during his testimony.

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If you need assistance, not to memorize -- it's not a memory test -- you can ask the Court to provide -- you can request the Court to provide you with a readback which may include this Slide 11. I ask you to remember the Slide 11 when you are filling in Question B-1. Question B-2, this is going to ask you to fill in the implied volatilities for stock options. (Document displayed) MR. PORRITT: And this is a bit of a daunting chart. If we can go to the next slide, Derek? (Document displayed) MR. PORRITT: It's a lot of numbers. But again, Dr. Hartzmark provided his help to you by providing this chart on his Slide 24 during his testimony. And again, defendants do not offer any alternative. They did not even cross-examine Dr. Hartzmark about it. numbers are essentially uncontested. And you will see at the bottom half below the green line there, those numbers are the same across the entire period. It's one number. That's really just nine numbers you have to For the ones above the green line, sort of the shorter choose. term, it varies day by day. But again, if you need assistance you can ask for the testimony of Dr. Hartzmark with this slide to be read back to you.

And then finally on Question B-3 and the convertible 1 bonds. 2 (Document displayed) 3 MR. PORRITT: This is very similar to the stock. 4 5 If you go to the next slide, Derek. (Document displayed) 6 MR. PORRITT: Dr. Hartzmark calculated the amount of 7 inflation. And there again, no alternative figures from 8 defendants. 9 And you can ask the Court to provide you with this slide, 10 11 Slide 12, with a readback of Dr. Hartzmark's testimony explaining it. And rely on this calculation, these -- this 12 chart when filling in Question B-3 on that form. 13 (Document displayed) 14 MR. PORRITT: And the next section of the verdict form 15 16 talks about the board of directors. Section 20(a) Liability. 17 (Document displayed) MR. PORRITT: Let's talk about the board of directors. 18 19 They utterly failed here. They said they had a disclosure 20 policy in place, but didn't follow it. Musk was allowed to do 21 whatever he pleased. The only person who pushed back on him was really Yasir, in the text. 22 They had numerous warnings about the problems for Tesla as 23 a result of Elon Musk's Twitter habit. In May, 2018, Elon 24 25 publicly attacked investors -- attacked analysts, rather,

during a conference call. Martin Viecha called that a red flag. And it caused Tesla's stock price to decline.

Two months later, Elon embroiled Tesla in a totally unnecessary dispute when he called a Thai cave diver a pedophile. Musk was warned after this, not by his board but by one of his most respected investors, Ron Baron, saying: You know what, get an ice cream cone. Just don't tweet.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: The board did nothing. The lack of guardrails about Musk's Twitter which, again, was identified and deliberately chosen as the main way to communicate by Tesla, gives rise, in light of these red flags, gives rise to liability. Remember, Professor Subramanian described it as an egregious corporate governance breach.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: So the form looks -- Tesla's directors, they had the power to control statements being made on behalf of Tesla, they had the obligation to control those statements, and they didn't. You should tick, in response to Section C, you should tick yes.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: And they have the burden to prove the good faith defense. And I don't think you have heard anything, as I've described, that would meet the definition fairly of good faith.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: And then finally there's a question on proportionate liability. You must decide which of the defendants committed a knowing violation of the federal securities laws. This is the only question that requires you to decide whether a knowing violation occurred. You do not need to make that determination when deciding liability in Ouestion A of the verdict form.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: And finally, for those you've found liable, you need to allocate a percentage. You should assign a percentage of liability as you see fit. And that should add up to 100 percent.

Before I sit down, there are a few things defendants are going to say. They presented many different themes, explanations, and narratives throughout the trial. Talked about shorthand, throw-away, literally mathematically not the correct word, backpedaling. They even told you that Elon sent the tweets in a split-second decision. They told you that, even though Elon Musk had over an hour, an hour and a half, to think about how he was going to respond supposedly to this Financial Times story.

This is not a split-second decision. This was not swerving to avoid a pedestrian in the street. This is not running to catch a child before they fall off their chair onto

the floor.

(Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: This is someone sitting on the tarmac of an airport before catching their corporate jet, deciding, choosing to send out that tweet.

As I said at the beginning, the United States securities market is the largest securities market in the world. Second to none, in terms of not only sheer size and scope, but access and regulation. It allows people around the world to invest and save for their futures. But, it depends on rules. The rules state information disclosed by people like Elon Musk must be accurate, truthful.

The tweets you have seen here were not truthful. And you've heard testimony from Glen Littleton and Tim Fries during this trial. They were just two investors who suffered damages as a result of Mr. Musk's erratic, reckless tweets. There are thousands more in the class -- we can't bring them all here today, the courthouse couldn't contain them all -- who suffered just like them.

Just like Mr. Littleton, in a blink of an eye, at risk of losing their entire life savings. Or like Mr. Fries who has three kids in college, where every dollar counts when paying for college tuition.

And I asked Mr. Musk whether he regretted the harm he caused to Mr. Littleton and Mr. Fries. And you heard what he

said. He just said "No."

Although he claimed to care for the small investor, when asked what small investors he cared about, he pointed to Cathie Wood, who is a hedge fund manager who manages \$14 billion.

That's not a small investor.

The sort kind of conduct you have seen here today from Elon Musk is not acceptable. It's illegal. And if you don't hold him accountable, it sends a message that we, as a people, as ordinary investors, are okay with that. That our savings are not as important as his, even though we are the ones that suffer most. The market crash, and economies decline.

I said in my opening, and I've repeated again today, this is a simple case. Two critical facts necessary for liability, falsity and scienter, you have been instructed to accept as established by plaintiff. The remaining elements, especially materiality, established well beyond the 51 percent probability that we are required to show in a civil case. And a lot of that evidence comes from our experts, plaintiffs' experts, and was uncontested.

So I ask you on behalf of Glen Littleton, the class, to find Elon Musk and Tesla and his board liable, and award the full damages caused by their fraudulent conduct.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Porritt.

Mr. Spiro?

CLOSING ARGUMENT

BY MR. SPIRO

Okay. I think I heard plaintiffs say that you should assume Elon Musk committed fraud. Well, he didn't. Not even close. Elon Musk was considering taking Tesla private, and he could have. Funding was not an issue. That is the fundamental proof and truth which will never change.

There's no question Elon Musk thought there were compelling reasons to go private. And he was actively pursuing going private. He was going through the process. He knew funding was secured. The PIF told him they would go forward. He thought funding was not going to be a problem for many other reasons, including that it had never been a problem.

Investors clamored for the opportunity to invest with Elon Musk. And of course, he had his own wealth to finance a going-private.

He wrote two words, "Funding secured," that were technically inaccurate. He published a blog post that same date and those same tweets, provided further detail of what that meant, just a few days later. August 13th. And the investment public, when they saw that, they didn't bat an eye. Stock went up.

The New York Times article that is essential to their entire case, which they never showed to you, did not reveal anything the public did not know on August 13th about funding.

The headline wasn't about funding. It was about Mr. Musk's mental state. Tesla was Elon Musk. If his mental state is suffering, if he cannot go forward, that scares shareholders. And the stock took a hit because of that.

And they desperately strived to capture and claim this was all about "Funding secured" when, in fact, the articles, the articles that came out after, the focus, it wasn't on that at all. The market already knew days earlier what the state of funding was from the August 13th blog post.

If the stock went down on the 17th for reasons other than that one line they keep showing you, that the reporter says "Funding far from secured," their case is over.

And lack of funding did not prevent this from going forward. Funding was never the issue. What prevented it from going forward was the very thing Mr. Musk identified on August 7th in those tweets. That the shareholders wanted to stay public. That was his motive, to do what was right for the shareholders.

And plaintiffs can talk about whatever they want, all they want, but they never showed you an ulterior motive he possibly had. This was always for the shareholders.

And, you know, they got up in their opening statement a couple of weeks ago and they said the same thing. You know: Elon Musk lied, he committed fraud. And then they went and they attacked, if you remember, that August 2nd email. Has to

be a fake email. They called that email all those names, that proposal to the board, they called it all those names. Because if that email is real, they lose. If that email is real, then it's a real proposal, and it's more than a mere consideration. The email can't be real for them. Because if it is, while the state of affairs as disclosed, as detailed and accurate, is no different in any way from what the market took from those initial tweets.

They hate the blog posts. They don't ever want to talk about the blog posts. Actually, the blog post on the 13th, that can't be accurate for their case to work. If the blog post on August 13th is accurate, then they lose. Even though they don't claim in this case that the blog post is false. If that's the detailed state of affairs in that blog post, then when the market learned the details, the stock went up. What that means is materiality, reliance, class period, causation, their whole case, they can't prove it.

And if the blog post is accurate, the New York Times can't reveal some supposed fraud. And they don't get billions of dollars. So the blog post can't be accurate for their case to work. But they don't claim the blog post is false. They can't. It isn't. So they're stuck.

What can they do? If it's the truthful, accurate, detailed state of affairs, they lose. But it's not false. And they don't allege that it's false. So what do they have to do?

You saw in opening statements, they have to come up with a new lie. Something new in the blog post that's different from the tweets.

And so they stood up and they said: Look at this. You see? Two thirds of shareholders, his best estimate, two thirds, it's a lie. You see, he was lying then. This new lie keeps the fraud alive. It's different from the tweets. And if it's different from the tweets, then they can get to the New York Times article and get billions of dollars.

And I stood up and told you, you know, wait a second.

Maybe there's another explanation here. And that's exactly what happened. They tried to draw on your emotion, so you wouldn't see the truth. They tried to hide the ball time and time again so you wouldn't see the truth. But the fundamental truth, it came out in this courtroom.

So this is a case, it's a class, it's -- a class is a group manufactured by lawyers. They picked the time period, they picked the witnesses. They called lead plaintiff Glen Littleton. He told you he was the reasonable investor, and greatly damaged, and that's why he wanted to lead the class. Stocks were his first love.

And they entered the first exhibit in the case -- I don't know if you remember this, the first exhibit they showed him.

And it was an email to his broker to execute the trades.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: But they didn't show you the first email in the chain. Littleton heard about this "Am considering" rumor (Indicating quotation marks), something uncertain he was deciding to bet on.

Why did, why, when they entered the very first exhibit with him, not show you that? Because they know what it proves. It proves that even their hand-selected lead plaintiff, before the lawyers, before the billions, when he was alone with his broker, he knew this was just a consideration. A maybe/maybe-not he was gambling on.

And next to this is an instruction (Indicating). And I want it to say two things about legal instructions so I don't have to keep saying them. The first is the judge instructs you on the law. Not me, not him.

The second thing is they have the burden of proof. They have to prove every single element. I don't have the burden of proof on any of the elements I'm going to show you today. And don't forget that. In cases when the evidence of innocence is so strong, people forget that. They have the burden of proof. It doesn't shift to me.

And we showed you the truth. That's why we showed you this email. That's why we showed you this was all just a consideration, and everybody knew that from the start.

And they stood up on redirect. I want to make sure you remember this. They stood up on redirect, and the plaintiff's

lawyer looked at Mr. Littleton and said: That was bad word 1 choice, that word "rumor" was bad word choice. And 2 Mr. Littleton looked at you all and said: Yeah, that was bad 3 word choice. 4 5 This whole case is built on bad word choice. I'm sitting here thinking they accused somebody of fraud, and sued him for 6 billions of dollars over bad word choice. And the lead 7 plaintiff at the beginning of the case looked at all of you and 8 said: It's just bad word choice. Who cares about bad word 9 choice? 10 11 And their case begins to unravel. He told you his duty to join the class and lead the class. 12 13 (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: Well, one of the cars, one of the multiple 14 15 cars he wanted delivered was late, so he starts yelling at the customer service person and tells them they're joining the 16 17 class. Of course, he was gambling throughout the entire class 18 period, as you learned. The 13th, the 14th, the 15th. He's 19 betting. He has blog post amnesia. Can't remember the blog 20 post. Didn't see it for weeks. He told you he had talking 21 points. Somebody gave him talking points. Then he went back 22 23 to his talking points.

Then he says: Okay, it's true, I saw the blog post.

he didn't think it had any different meaning than those initial

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tweets. He told you what he took from that blog post was no different from the initial tweets. And he told you that, because his trading record proves he knew the detailed state of affairs.

And also, because of his trading records, he couldn't have possibly seen the *New York Times* story. Wouldn't have made any sense. No talking point would have worked. They didn't show him the *New York Times* story.

But they needed somebody else after that. So they called Timothy Fries. And he told you he was here, and he lost money, and that's unfortunate. If he had held onto his stock, he would have made many, many times his money. Many, many, many, many, many, many times his money.

So he sold. Okay. It's unfortunate. He -- he sold, though, two days after reading the tantalizing solicitation from the plaintiff's firm. He clicked on the plaintiff's link that had a suit with the class period ending August 8th, with the fraud revealed on August 8th. And this law firm was recruiting people based on that that theory of fraud, a fraud that never happened. And their theory was that the fraud was revealed the next day on the 8th.

As of September 5th, 2018, the case theory, the class period was still very different than it is today, when the information was fresher in everybody's minds, when the truth was ever clearer. The so-called fraud was uncovered on the

Not only is that different, but if the original 1 8th. solicitation was true, it destroys the ability to prove 2 reliance causation in their class, and they never get to that 3 New York Times story and the billions. 4 And then Tim Fries, nice guy, after clicking the link, he 5 goes about his life in 2018. 6 7 (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: And then there's 2019, he's going about 8 9 his life. 2020, 2021. And he gets a call from plaintiff's counsel. 10 And I asked him: You know, after that call when you were 11 picked, you know, did you spend many, many hours and many, many 12 13 days with the plaintiff's lawyers? And wouldn't you know it, five years later, he remembers 14 15 like Christmas morning, the only two words that he knows from 16 that time period are "Funding secured." Only two words he 17 could remember. Dozen and dozens of words in those tweets, 600-plus-word blog post. The only thing he remembers is two 18 words, the talking points, "Funding secured." 19 And you start thinking: What were those prep sections 20 like? And that's why we have the poster board that I made, you 21 remember, with the easel, so smoothly. 22 23 (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: And I did that because I wanted you all to 24 25 put yourself back in the mind of the witness half a decade ago,

all of the things that were really in his mind as he was making these considerations, what influenced his decision to buy.

He had been watching the company and Elon Musk for a while. He thought they were a worthy investment. He had all these things in his mind. And he thought the main topic sentence, --

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: -- the main sentence in the tweet, the potential going private, that's what he thought was important, significant and material.

"Funding secured" was just this concept that some party had money and expressed interest. And that was undisputedly true. And now you know that that was true.

But here's the other thing. When the blog post of the 13th comes out, and Mr. Fries is monitoring the news every day, and the world learned of the details of "Funding secured," he also didn't sell. It didn't influence him to sell. Just like it didn't influence Mr. Littleton to sell.

So again, Fries, same thing, blog post amnesia, didn't have it before, but he gets afflicted, and he says -- he buys on the 8th -- remember, he doesn't even buy on the 7th. He buys on the 8th, and he did not see the blog post on the 7th. And he doesn't sell on the 13th. Even though he's monitoring the news, he says he didn't see that one either.

And all of a sudden on cross the blog posts are finally

shown to the jury. You didn't get a chance to see them until 1 And Fries says: Yeah, okay maybe I did see that. 2 cross. So again, the totality of the news on the 7th is out 3 before he buys. And he happens, weeks after the blog post, --4 5 (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: -- of all the days, two days after the 6 plaintiff's solicitation, he sells. And I keep putting up this 7 material misrepresentation instruction (Indicating). And 8 because, again, Littleton tells you it's just a rumor, it's not 9 important, and, and so does Mr. Fries. So in any event, I also 10 11 want to show you reliance. (Document displayed) 12 MR. SPIRO: I'm going to use a board for this. 13 It's that important. You see the element there? 14 15 "Investors reasonably rely on the market as 16 an accurate reflection of the current market 17 value of the securities." Fries told you the opposite. That's it. Game over. 18 No 19 other witness contradicts this. Not one. Their own witness 20 proves under oath they didn't prove reliance. And plaintiffs also didn't tell you that a major part of 21 their class are the short sellers. You didn't learn that until 22 the very last day of this case, on cross-examination. 23 wondering if they were going to tell you that. The very people 24

spreading falsehoods and misinformation trying to drive Tesla

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to zero, the people that Mr. Littleton told you are bad people, they hid that from you. That's a big part of their class.

But, they called the professor, Guhan Subramanian, to explain how this all works. And what he tells you is that these tweets are unprecedented, unprecedented. And on cross, new tweets are finally shown to the jury. And I saw some of you reacting like: Wait a second, I thought this was one tweet, two words, and this is horrible fraud. What are these other tweets? I never saw these other tweets. Maybe this professor can explain.

So the professor tries to explain, and he again goes after that August 2nd email. He says: This is a horrible email.

Incomprehensible, inconclusive, a bunch of other words.

Because remember, the email, the proposal to the board, if it's real, they lose.

But, the professor, this one wasn't focused on causation and damages. He was the one to tell you that tweeting's bad. And he forgot to be prepped or wasn't prepped on damages and talking points and whatnot, so he says that the August 13th blog post revealed the fraud. That's what he said, under oath. He says nothing about the New York Times story.

None of their witnesses, the plaintiffs, the narrating professor, none of them said a word about the *New York Times* story. Not one of them. But the professor forges ahead and announces to all of you that a deal by tweet is unprecedented.

And that, my friends, goes into the category of: So what?

Elon could have gone on TV, nobody disputes that. He could have sent a letter to the board and publicized it, the very email he did send to the board. No one disputes that.

Often these things happen, principal to principal, with an initial bid. You know that from Goldman Sachs. You know that from your own personal experience.

So it's unprecedented because it's a tweet and not a different medium. And that he was trying to include the retail shareholder. The mom and pop. The little guy. And not seize more power for himself.

And then they called Elon Musk. The man who is somewhat unprecedented, who's actually trying to do what's best for shareholders. And the plaintiffs want you to picture some rich liar, fire-breathing dragon. "Anarchy," they just yelled out in the court, "anarchy."

They wanted to call him on cross-examination for days, before you heard from any other witness about the facts of what occurred, about the state of affairs, so they can try to make him out to be a liar and bad. That's what all that bad tweeting stuff is about. They're trying to condition you and distract you: Bad tweet, bad tweet, fraud tweet. Just because it's a bad tweet doesn't make it fraud.

Well, thank God you got to meet him, and thank God what they say is not the law. And you got to see him for three

days, this fire-breathing, you know, tweeting monster. 1 But that's not who I saw. 2 Maybe that's not who you choose to see, either. Maybe you 3 saw somebody whose childhood they can't even speak of. 4 5 you saw the kid coming over here with nothing and trying to find his way. Maybe you saw the kid who was in that witness 6 chair falsely accused of fraud, and how that has weighed on 7 him. 8 Three days of testimony, moments of being barked at, 9 moments of confusion and imperfect memory. But you know what 10 11 the beautiful thing about witnesses that aren't coached on what It's really, it's a beautiful thing. It's why we have 12 to say? He doesn't remember the exact timing of everything. 13 trials. And if he remembered it perfectly, the perfect sequence that 14 15 helps him, they would say: Aha, he remembers it too well. 16 They threw up that, you know, gotcha slide. You don't 17 want to be exposed (Indicating quotation marks) with Yasir. It's like they -- pretending like that was some great 18 confession? You all were there. That wasn't a confession. 19 Day 2, Hour 5 of testimony, and Elon is frustrated and trying 20 21

to explain, he doesn't want to be made to look like a liar when he wasn't. A point he simply explained later. And he was the same with me on direct as he was with them

on cross. He was not doing this

question-response-question-response script.

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I'd ask simple questions like: Don't you talk to retail 1 shareholders on Twitter every day? 2 And he looked at me and said: Well, not every day. 3 I was like: Okay, great. 4 5 And he was going on detours and I tried to pull him back. That's what real witnesses look like. You just hadn't seen it 6 before in this trial. 7 And when he couldn't remember something, and he was 8 confused, he just kept saying: Just show me my first sworn 9 testimony that happened weeks later. That would be freshest, 10 11 that would be most accurate. Just show that. But, listen. Ultimately whatever you think of him, this 12 isn't a bad tweeter trial. 13 It's did-they-prove-this-man-committed-fraud trial. And you know he 14 15 didn't. And his testimony was completely corroborated, for 16 three main reasons. 17 First, now that you have seen the evidence, you know that he was genuinely considering taking Tesla private and taking 18 steps to action the plan. 19 Second, Deepak Ahuja says the same thing as does Sam 20 Teller of what happened with the PIF and the board, Dees and 21 22 Durban, what happened after. 23 And then there's the exhibits, time and time again, 24 showing. 25 (Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: They told you there were no notes of anything, I heard something like that. They had board minute notes. He's sending emails. The PIF's in.

But you don't need to rely on his testimony alone because of all of the other evidence that irrefutably corroborates it and proves the fundamental truths, that as he thought as best he could, my mind returned to where he's come from and what he's built.

He had a history of doing a little bit of business and fundraising before the "Am considering" tweet. And before the "Am considering" tweet, he began to take steps to action the plan. Some people say follow actions, not tweet words. Some people say you can tell the most about someone's intentions before the lights come on and the world is bearing down on them.

On July 31st, he meets with the PIF. Handshake deal; we're ready to act. Not written and finalized, but a handshake deal. We are ready to act. That sounds like funding's not an issue.

Every day from that day forward he showed his genuine intentions. He was taking steps, starting with that very first proposal they hate. And I'll tell you now why they hate it so much. Because if Elon had just published his proposal to the board, the stock would have gone up far more than the "Am considering" tweet. It was an actual proposal to the board.

Not just a consideration.

If he had just published that email, which he was unquestionably allowed to do, the stock would have gone up far more. That's case-ending for plaintiffs. Because of materiality.

You see the actual state of affairs going on behind the scenes that the world didn't know at the time, that you learned in this courtroom, it would have sent a signal to the market that would have been interpreted even stronger than the tweet.

And the proposal also clarifies, once and for all, and from the beginning, what you eventually begin to learn. He is the bidder. He is the buying party.

You know, this mortgage analogy, Elon tried to explain, he's offering to buy the shareholders for 420 a share. PIF was like a bank or a funding party, and said they were good for it. They had made the 4.9 percent down payment. To Elon, that's better than any contract he's ever seen. They put billions in. Actions speak louder than words.

So Elon puts an offer out on the house. He has the mortgage to tap on if he wants part or all of it. He knows his decades-long investors who have made gazillions off of him are going to be there. And he thinks there'll be lots of rolls. But he also has his own capital. And he has debt and bank financing if he needs it.

It isn't just the PIF, it's not just that he is the best

fundraiser ever. It's that funding wasn't possibly an issue.

He had the backup of his own money.

This isn't something you talk about. You don't talk about securing your own money. Let me check with myself, if I might, myself be interested in also -- it doesn't make any sense.

This is lawyer games. Not the real world.

In that email to the board, he doesn't mention the PIF.

Because it's important for him to know that he has that in his pocket, that he's doubly-secured, he doesn't even mention that. They're not the bidder. He is.

But you know what he does mention in that email? SpaceX. SpaceX is what he was thinking about. SpaceX, where he works every day. SpaceX is very much on his mind.

This capital in the back of his mind gave him comfort. Of course, it would. He puts his own money in every round he's ever done. In '08 and '09 when times were tough in Twitter, he puts it in every time. Of course, the principal is allowed to put in their own money.

And of course, when he was immediately deposed in this case and the first question was: What was the sources of capital? Not the only source of capital but what -- he said his own money. He said it then. No one ever made an issue out of it, nobody ever questioned it. That sounds like funding is not an issue.

Now, Deepak Ahuja recounts the PIF meeting the next day to

the board. And the background of all those previous meetings with the PIF. He goes to that board meeting, alone. No Elon Musk. Just him and the board. And he told them the PIF committed. They were ready to act. And so the board knew funding wasn't an issue.

And remember, it was clear to Deepak that the PIF were committed to take the whole thing private. That's what Deepak

committed to take the whole thing private. That's what Deepak told you. That's his take-away from what was said in that meeting and what it meant to him.

We have been talking about how actions, and actions are more important, it's said, than words. Words are just words. They have different meanings, different interpretations or meanings. You know, a tweet is a bird sound. Or it could be a tweet. The precise meanings of a word, "tweet," it doesn't matter.

You know what it means when you hear it in this case. And Deepak Ahuja knew that the PIF committed in that meeting. And so as they exit the meeting on that walk around the factory, Deepak said to Yasir: You know, there's lots of other funders out there. You don't need to do this alone.

Deepak knows. All of Elon's deals are unprecedented, and over-subscribed. So it need not be PIF doing the whole thing.

And you know what Yasir said? Remember that? Said: Funding's not an issue. We have enough. No need to go to other investors. We will fund the whole thing.

Evidence, ladies and gentlemen, doesn't come more 1 compelling than that. 2 Deepak leaves. He goes to meet with Elon and the general 3 counsel, and the process continues. Deepak knew funding wasn't 4 5 an issue. Sam Teller was there too, interacting with everybody. 6 He's in and around the board meetings. You know, whether he 7 has ADHD or not, he knew funding wasn't an issue. They had a 8 handshake deal. 9 Board meeting after board meeting, board meetings with 10 11 notes, lawyer after lawyer, Elon doing his homework, he's speaking to Dell and Dell's lawyer, and Egon Durban, and Dan 12 Actions. And you want to know something? Nobody says 13 Dees. this is impossible. Nobody says that. 14 15 (Document displayed) 16 MR. SPIRO: Nobody says this is impossible. You know 17 what they all say? Funding's not an issue. It's dozens of 18 people, by my count. Dozens. 19 August 4th, before the tweet: 20 "Dees told me he's convinced he doesn't need 21 money." August 6th before the tweet, Egon Durban: 22 "He has dough." 23 Everybody knew funding was not an issue. And you know, 24 25 when I count them up, the dozens of people who know the most

about this situation, the subject matter, the facts, have the requisite expertise, the full board, in-house counsel, outside counsel, Deepak and the Tesla executives, Egon and the Silver Lake team, Dees and everybody at Goldman on those emails, nobody says this was impossible. Nobody says funding wasn't an issue -- was an issue. Nobody.

And guess what? Remember this. Not one of them thinks this was not genuine. Not one of them thinks Elon lied, that this was some fraud. Inside Tesla chairwoman Robyn Denholm, the type of person you jurors can count on, somebody with savvy and experience, and unmistakable character, she flew all the way from Australia to tell you if this was anything but true and genuine and pure, she would have immediately resigned. If this was fraud, she would have stood down. That's a reason, alone, to find Mr. Musk not liable.

And outside Tesla, Dan Dees tells you the same thing. You think he and Goldman Sachs signed that retainer letter ten days later, if they think anything improper's going on here? Of course not. And Goldman Sachs is also the banker for the PIF. Dees is the man on both sides. He sees everything. He knows there is no fraud here. That's a reason, alone, to find Mr. Musk not liable.

So the night before the tweets Elon is on the phone with Egon Durban, and we have contemporaneous notes, handwritten notes. I mean, it doesn't really matter so much. I don't want

to make this into: Meetings that don't have notes happen, and ones that do don't happen.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: But the person who took the notes came in here and took an oath, and testified, and was cross-examined. That's what matters. People who come into court and testify and are cross-examined. That's real evidence, credible evidence, so they can be tested on it and be cross-examined.

And Egon says Elon told him the 20 percent. 420 was not some spontaneous comment or some joke. You know that from the proposal of the board, 20 percent. That the Saudis were there and available.

And there's another thing that is very interesting about this, Elon Musk didn't ask for any money. Silver Lake

Affiliates were willing to give him \$6 billion. Egon told you that. I don't know if you've ever noticed -- that's why I have my calendar -- that all those days after the PIF meeting,

August 1st, 2nd, 3rd, he's going and doing all these things, all of these actions. But he's not looking for any money.

Do you want to know why? Because funding was never an issue.

Egon told you that he was really considering this. And in all candor, from Elon's perspective, this would probably be a done deal, but he cares about his retail shareholders and so he had to figure out the structure.

Dees and Durban, just like the PIF, had sufficient 1 information on public filings and betting on Elon, to want to 2 give Elon Musk \$6 billion. Like everything else, Dees and 3 Durban, the real experts with real experience who were 4 5 independent third parties here, the men who knew he was considering it, and knew his history and nothing else. 6 They knew funding wasn't an issue before the tweets, as did every 7 reasonable investor. They didn't know how many would roll. 8 They had no idea. 9 (Document displayed) 10 11 MR. SPIRO: But, look, it's August 4th. I asked 12 Mr. Dees on purpose: You hadn't spoken to Elon. 13 No. All he possibly knows at this point is that he's 14 15 considering the transaction, and there's a 20 percent premium, 16 and they know who the man is. Elon Musk. Right? 17 So, basically what he knows is the first main sentence in the tweet. It's before the tweet goes out. He knows the main 18 19 sentence in the tweet. And do you want to know what else he knows? He doesn't 20 21 need money. Funding's not an issue. These real-life experts knew this. You know who else knew 22 this? Mr. Littleton. Look at his testimony. You know who 23 else knew he didn't need money, that funding wasn't an issue? 24 25 Koney from Jennison. That videotape, he told you. And you all know he didn't need money.

And so you can almost go back to picturing Elon, he's quietly doing homework, talking to these experts and folks, and he isn't asking for money. But he also isn't running around talking to the big shareholders. Right? And there's a reason. It's called Reg FD. It's complicated stuff. His conversations with lawyers of privilege, it's redacted in the board minutes, nothing improper, that's how this works.

But you know enough about Reg FD now to know that investors did not want him reaching out at that point. It would cause legal issues. And Elon Musk wanted to be careful and not cause these issues. This was a real riddle for him.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: He had to at some point publicly disclose his consideration. And, you know, it's a bit of an aside, but it doesn't really matter. Because if you talk to them, it would have leaked. Right?

And then the hypotheticals he gave them in those conversations, somebody would have taken a hypothetical, taken a word, put it under the light, filed a lawsuit. Would have solved nothing. Even if he had talked to some investors, he wasn't going to be able to talk to every investor. There was still going to be uncertainties with how many were going to roll. It would just give him a gut, a gut he already had. He was the CEO of Tesla. Elon Musk was Tesla.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: So the FT story breaks. This is sunrise in California that morning. And I've asked him some questions about this, and about split-second decisions.

And I'm glad the plaintiffs have brought that to the foreground. I was hoping that they would. And they do that because they know how damaging it is for their case. They know, because in that moment, Mr. Musk did not form some intention to deceive. They know, in that rushed state, it led to imperfect word choices.

When he left Durban on the phone on the 6th, they had a meeting set several days later. He wasn't intending to do this.

And the other reason I like it is because I get to play some word games. A split-second decision, at least to me, is not literally a decision that you have to make within milliseconds.

I mean, they just stood up and said the ten-day class period was a blink of an eye. I mean, that was technically inaccurate. You may get asked that kind of a question. I've been asked that question. You see it at a job interview.

Maybe someone else asked you recently.

And what it means to most people is that it's a difficult decision you have to make under time pressure. A health decision. A decision about an emergency weather situation.

1 It's a decision you cannot wait to make. As one witness put 2 it, it's a call on the field.

And Elon doesn't sit with that information. You can see in the email, he doesn't see it for an hour, right, after that initial email. He was driving and racing to the airport. He doesn't see the email. That's why he doesn't respond before he acknowledges it. It's a matter of minutes. It's how many times in his mind the PIF had approached. It's the 4.9 percent, right up to the threshold, knowing they were up to something. It's not every, every little thing. It's all of it together. He knows he cannot wait.

And you know, we can second-guess him all we want now.

Who knows what would have happened. He wanted to be the one
the shareholders heard from. He wanted to make sure they knew
he was considering this. He wanted to be transparent.

We really want a world where nobody knows his considerations? What he did sounds like the right thing to do. Egon Durban certainly thought so.

And the article breaks, and it's rising and rising, and the stock is rising and rising. You remember I -- to put the exhibit into evidence a few times. And you see the Saudis sort of puffing a little. You can look at the end there, about the Saudis' investments, if you look at the end of the article, they know about all their investments.

That's them sending 40 billion often to somebody. They

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also's are sending up to a 20 billion-dollar commitment -- you see that, up to a 20 billion-dollar commitment? Sounds like a verbal commitment. I don't know what an "up to" commitment is, signed in writing. Sounds like a verbal commitment. That's in this article. You see JP Morgan plays an appearance in this article, the same JP Morgan that hates Elon. And so he doesn't just sit with this info and twiddle his thumbs, and neither does anybody else. (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: Everybody is digesting and looking at this Everybody knows it's big news. Inside of Goldman Sachs they're talking about who leaked this. Joe Fath is realizing as this article's breaking and the stock is rising and rising and rising, that Elon had to do so something. Joe Fath knew That's his email that day (Indicating). 17 (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: And there's something else in the article. I don't know if you ever noticed this when this exhibit came into evidence, but the FT writes that (As read): "The Saudis' investment appeared to confirm Mr. Musk's claim last week that 'We certainly could raise money.'" Which means, for example, that a week before, a week before the tweets, he had already told the world. He didn't

need any money. Funding wasn't the issue.

So they tried to attack Elon's credibility: You don't remember which order, and this, and that, from five years ago.

And again, it's the same thing I said before. I guess he could have been coached and given talking points and berated into saying: I saw the thing and I sent it out within milliseconds so it was a split-second... That's not real life. That's not real life. He's not just sitting there.

And the fact that he doesn't remember it perfectly, that comports with common sense. It's the fog of war. This is all happening as he's racing to an airport, about to be on a plane where he will be disconnected. So he sends it out. And the price is rising and rising, and he's tweeting what he's thinking.

And again, just because it's imperfect doesn't prove fraud. There's nothing illegal about doing it when the market's open, by the way. Okay?

The Nasdaq looks at this, call them, and like two hours later the Nasdaq says: There is nothing to see here, and reopens this for trading.

And it's a small thing, but it's important. This whole idea that he's, like, tweeting when the markets open, those later tweets happen when the markets closed. He's not doing it because the markets open. He's doing it because this news broke. He's doing it for the reason that everybody knows he's

doing it.

Frankly, he probably would have been sued if he didn't do anything.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: And then you see Egon Durban's reaction, the man who knows the most. The man who was on the phone with him the night before. The man who's the subject matter expert, not the paid expert. He knows best whether it was a fair snapshot of where this situation was in Elon's consideration.

And Egon Durban tells you how it is. He's never seen that kind of transparency. Never seen something that disclosive.

So, listen. The rush tweets go out, and these investors you heard from, some by video, whatnot, you know, they stay at their conferences, they stay at their dinners, they send some emails around. Every reasonable investor was waiting for more information.

You never heard any witness in this case saying they bought any stock on the 7th.

Let me say that again. You never heard any witness in this case ever say they bought any stock on the 7th.

Reasonable investors were waiting for more information. And the blog post came out just thereafter.

Fries bought the next day; Littleton, days later. And Mr. Musk was also not trading. That's how you know this wasn't fraud.

But, listen, the media is circling, lawyers are circling. And you know, wordsmithing is a funny thing. Language is a funny thing. Don't know if you've ever learned a landing or taught a language or studied a language or -- but word choice is also a funny thing.

You know, we've got a kid who came over here from South
Africa by way of Canada, who's in his dorm room drawing maps on
a thing called the computer. He's alone. He's the kind of
person who thinks impossible is possible, came here because
dreams are possible. Met Antonio Gracias who came over here,
son of immigrants, and they built Tesla. And as Sam Teller
told you, sometimes his words need translation.

And so this unique person says something that isn't a term of art. Nobody knows exactly what it means. Everybody agrees with that. He doesn't think ahead of time in that rushed moment that this could be interpreted differently than what it means to him. That's what we're talking about here. That's what this whole case is about. That in that moment, he didn't think: How could my words be interpreted differently by you than they are to me?

These statements, they're in an informal context.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: You know, they're on Twitter. They're not even complete sentences, they're just tweets. There's more tweets than this, by the way, that day.

You know, 420, it's really 420 a share. He doesn't say that. There's a 2 included in one, there's a typo, there is a 2 in one of the tweets. He's answering questions live. I mean, this is the context. The context. And you will see in the jury instructions that context matters. You have to assess this in context.

He's considering taking this private, and the issue is will he actually go forward. And that's what he's basically saying. But the plaintiffs have to lift two words. "Funding secured." Pull it out. Put a spotlight on it and gin it up.

And so they ask all these questions about "Funding secured" to the witnesses:

There wasn't a signed agreement, was there?

No, we never said there was a signed agreement.

And the way the witnesses interpreted it that you saw as the trial went on, they didn't think it meant the same thing as the plaintiff's lawyers seemed to think it meant. In this context. You have to look at the context. Nobody really knew what it meant.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: So did you ever notice that the plaintiff's lawyers never defined it either? Did you ever notice that? They ask a question, "Was it a written agreement?" But they never defined it. How clear and important could it be? They don't even bother to define it.

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Egon Durban told you it wasn't a term of art. Egon says that it means something like the funds were available. Dees told you it means something like in touch with, or knows about capital out there. There are terms of art in the financial world that people rely on. This isn't one of them. So the plaintiffs kind of backpedaled with Egon, you know: Well, was it committed? Was that a written commitment? An oral commitment? I mean if he says something and nobody knows exactly what it means, how important could it be? They never defined it. And there's a reason. Because this is all a word game and a moving target. How can they prove their case, that this words -- phrase, that nobody knows what it means, defrauded anybody, if they can't even tell you factually what it means? That's a reason, alone, to find Mr. Musk liable -- not liable. And so they try to say -- there's this argument peppered throughout that, like, these two words somehow show, you know, that this is more serious or something when taken in context of all of the other tweets in the blog post. This was serious. This was serious. This was a real proposal he had made to his board. So if these words left the listener with the impression that this was serious, that's great. It was serious. very serious. So if these words made this a serious consideration

(Indicating quotation marks), more than a mere consideration

(Indicating quotation marks), then that's fine by me. It's the same state of affairs as actually existed.

And you know, I have been waiting a while to tell you, you know, there's this thing outside of courthouses, the scales of justice. And I don't think this has occurred to too many people. But, this whole case, this whole case essentially boils down to they think "Funding secured" suggests a bit of a lean, a little more emphasis than what it should have, based on the state of affairs, right? Basically, this whole case.

Well, guess what? The first part of the tweet, the main part of the tweet, the "Am considering" topic sentence of the tweet, it actually understates the state of affairs. Don't you see?

It was more than a mere consideration. He had made a proposal to the board. He's meeting with experts. He's actioning the plan. You see, if anything, this tweet in its totality is an understatement. That's a reason to find Mr. Musk not liable.

And, listen. I don't have the time to give you every reason that you should doubt the evidence and the proof that the plaintiff provided. All nine of you could have different reasons to believe they haven't met their burden of proof. You all don't have to solve every reason. You don't have to have the same reason. Each of you could have different reasons.

There are lots of reasons to find Mr. Musk not liable. No

fraud has ever been built off the back of a consideration.

If you're considering something -- and I'll give you nine. If you're considering something and it's understood that you could never reach a conclusion or you could change your mind in an instant, everyone knows that, that's the hallmark of what a consideration is. If you're considering something, and something is added onto the consideration or within the consideration, it's still just a consideration.

Anything about funding could never, in this context, mean an exact dollar amount. He's talking in the same tweets about that they have no idea who's going to roll, and anything else. They couldn't have known percentage. They couldn't have known amounts. Everybody knows that. Everybody admits that.

So it's basically just this indefinite funding source.

That's all it could mean. That's all it could mean to a reasonable investor. No one knew what the phrase meant. So if you decide in that instant to start gambling on it, then you're betting on a consideration.

Never in the history of the world has a fraud been based on a consideration. On something that's -- nobody knows what it means, that is too vague to have a definition. If you don't even know what something means, how important could it be?

It's also not material in the traditional way. A company buys a factory, they announce it, right? New factory. If, six months later, if you want to separate the two, they get, you

know, mez financing, they get a loan, you don't re-disclose that. That's not independently important.

And everybody assumes he knew it, he could get it, he had it. Littleton, Dees, Durban, the depositions. Everyone knew that. So it doesn't add anything to what people already knew.

And again, people didn't care. Everybody wanted to throw billions at it before he even sent the tweet. Dees and Durban and their investors want in for billions, with nothing more.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: And finally, whatever it means, it's not something materially different from the state of affairs.

Again, you all don't have to have the same reason to doubt, you don't have to have the same reason to think that the plaintiffs haven't presented sufficient evidence. You could all have different reasons to think this isn't fraud, to check no.

Different interpretations under any of them, it's not fraud, and check no.

Or maybe you have the same reason. Maybe your reason is Deepak Ahuja. He didn't think any of this was fraud. He was in the room. Look at his text. He doesn't seem surprised or alarmed, he isn't shocked, he doesn't think this is insane. He was in the room when it happened. He doesn't ask: What funding? Because he already knows. He also knows funding is not an issue. And he took from the meeting with the PIF the same essence as the tweet phrase, funding was secured.

Again, this is all in the "Am considering" context. And apparently all the tweets under that heading, the plaintiff thinks I haven't talked about the "Investor support confirmed" enough. It's his burden, not mine. And I think the claim is absurd, but we'll talk about it quickly.

"Investor support confirmed," okay, is this tweet. He has the PIF and people like Antonio Gracias and Ron Baron, ice cream cones or not. And so, obviously, he has investor support. Whether it's confirmed in this sort of technical, upper-case, "Investor Support," I again don't know how precisely you can confirm that if you don't know what the structure is and the percentages needed from them. And no reasonable investor would have interpreted it that way.

"Investor support" can't mean a shareholder vote. It's in the same sentence as saying it's contingent on a shareholder vote. And so everybody seems to think it means the same thing as "Funding secured."

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: Including their lead plaintiff. And, of course, you know that Ron Baron is emailing him, the wise Ron Baron, before his tweet ever goes out, saying: I'm in.

Is that confirmed investor support? It is to me. It is to everybody else I know. That's not good enough?

And again, if "Investor support confirmed" means the same thing as "Funding secured," then I don't know what we're even

doing here. It certainly made -- made sense to Mr. Musk, the same things he intended to convey through both.

So again, I don't know the difference, and it was unmistakably true in his mind. If anything, the "Investor support confirmed" softens and kind of contextualizes the "Funding secured" if you're taking them the same way.

But they have to press on this. They have to press on this in summation. I knew they would, because they knew funding wasn't an issue. That's not why the deal didn't go forward. So they have to torture this tweet.

And remember, your mind goes back to why we're here, that they advertised to Tim Fries that the so-called fraud was uncovered on the 8th, but now we're in a case where it ends the 17th. Not because that's true or the truth matters, but because they need to get to that New York Times story.

You remember what we're doing here. These are the folks that sued Elon because he sent out a tweet about Goldman Sachs and Silver Lake, saying that they were working for him, when the retainer letter was signed out later. This is what we're doing here.

But press on, they do. They want billions of dollars.

They've got to get to that New York Times article. So they go to the next tweet.

"Only reason," okay -- "Only" is the magic word in this one. And I said to you before, I guess technically,

mathematically, it is not the only reason.

You know, the only reason that the Forty-Niners didn't get to the Super Bowl was because of the calls by the refs. Well, that wasn't the only reason. Maybe the quarterback; there's other reasons, but that's how people talk. Lots of people talk like that. Really formal people talk like that. "The only reason I was late to that meeting, I was in traffic." Well, that's not the only reason I was late. It's just how people talk.

No one thought this was literally the only reason. He hadn't even made a decision yet. If you're considering something and you say it from the very first words, and then you attach to the tweets in the topic sentence of the blog post "I have not made a decision yet," how much brighter do you want to make it that this is all uncertain?

You've put everyone on notice. There are multiple contingencies. Which is why lead plaintiff Littleton didn't give this tweet much mind. Elon was going to make it happen. The intermediary steps, the dotting i's and crossing t's, those things didn't matter. Elon was going to make it happen.

Again, support can't be absolutely confirmed in the technical sense, voting. But in the real world, this was just a consideration, his considerations, his thoughts: Funding is secured in my mind. Investors are supportive and it's confirmed to me. His mind. The only contingency I ultimately

see is the shareholders. I want to do what's right by them. 1 And, ultimately, he was right. It's the reason it didn't 2 go forward. That's not fraud. 3 And you can see as he continues to tweet that day, 4 5 answering questions, interacting with everyone, this was very This is how he is. He takes products questions; he 6 Elon. invites the retail shareholders on earnings calls. 7 It's just his way. These everyday shareholders, they believed in Tesla 8 when no one else would. And he wasn't going to leave them now. 9 And as the couple of hours ends on the 7th and the blog 10 11 post is out, the blog post that Deepak Ahuja signs off on, the blog post that general counsel attorney Todd Maron signs off, 12 Dan Dees sends him an email. It's all perfectly clear. 13 perfectly clear. The perfectly clear blog post is 600-plus 14 15 words, not a two-word tweet. It's the same time period, on the 16 same day, attached to the tweets. We hear nothing ever from 17 them about these 600 words. And that's the reason that you need to understand that they can never prove this case. 18 Their witnesses have blog post amnesia. All the 19 third-party witnesses, everybody else in the real world reads 20 the blog post together with the tweets. 21 That's why I asked Dan Dees: Did you block everything 22 23 from your mind as you were looking at the tweets? No, I didn't. Obviously, I saw the blog post. 24

And the blog post, do you see what it says about

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shareholder vote? It says: Ultimately what I need is to get through is the shareholder vote. Ultimately. Not only, ultimately.

And there's other contingencies in the blog post. Lots of contingencies. They hadn't decided on process and structure, or even made a decision. This was just a consideration, and the blog post makes that again clear.

And so the way -- you know, one way to look at it is, you know, they have to prove what it means. Prove that what it means matters. Right? You know, if Steph Curry's getting traded, that might matter. That he's bringing his jump shot with him is nothing. It's a throw-away. It doesn't matter. Prove whether it means something different than the state of affairs.

And even if they get past all of that, none of which they can prove, the whole thing is conditional. You can't be liable for fraud because somebody wants to bet on a consideration.

So Elon Musk gets back to work. He doesn't want some investor demanding a factory too soon; he wants a diverse investor base. So they work. They work together; they work in good faith. Actions speak louder than words.

And the media -- no offense -- they -- you know, they do what the media does at times. They swirl and they kick up dust, more dust. You know: What are we going to write about today?

And I heard some questions about, like, if a reporter writes about something, that makes it important. They write about lots of things. Mr. Musk knocks over a Diet Coke, they'll write about it. They wanted to write about what the "pedo guy" insult meant. They write about Lindsay Lohan. These topics aren't fraud. They're looking for something to write about.

What reporters write and say isn't evidence. We're here in Federal Court in a securities fraud trial. But people had questions. That proves something? People have questions? It proves -- I'll tell you what it proves. It proves they didn't know what it means. It proves it wasn't a term of art. And if you're betting on that, you're just gambling and looking for lawsuits as insurance. That's what Koney told you.

Koney told, yeah, he was curious, like, what does it mean? He didn't tell you it mattered. And that's why we played his video. Because we wanted to show you that the emails that they're entering and showing you snippets of, it's games. They're showing you the emails, saying, oh, look, he's asking you a question, and then they don't play you the video where Koney says: Yeah, I'm asking a question. I ask a lot of questions. Didn't change his investment decision.

But when Elon sees that this dust is still in the air and there's various media stories and they're coming up with questions and this "Funding secured" phrase which doesn't mean

anything, is something that they can kick up, well, the story kicks up Thursday; it isn't dead by Friday. There's this article that says the Saudis never spoke to him, then it says the Saudis were in talks with them. You saw that.

And so three trading days later, right, when the dust is still in the air, before the market opens, they put up that blog post of August 13th. The beginning of trial, they made it sound like it was, you know, years later. It was three business days. In his 20 years at Tesla, three business days.

And remember, the plaintiffs do not claim that the

August 13th blog post is fraudulent or false. It was signed

off on by lawyers. It's over a thousand words. It lays it all

out in longer-form detail. Detail the world didn't know.

Detail that had always been behind the scenes. The details

that you, the jury, learned over the last few weeks.

And you know how the market reacts? Market goes up. The details increased confidence that funding wasn't an issue.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: And they say: Wait a minute, wait a minute, that blog post ends the case. Ends the case. This case, case over. So they have to come up with that -- that lie. Remember in opening statement, that -- the "best estimate" lie?

And, you know, they were crossing Elon about it. He said: Well, wait a second. You're making it sound like I said

exactly 66 percent. I said "best estimate." I said "best 1 estimate." 2 And then you -- you trace it back, and Dan Dees, his 3 banker, gave him a presentation, which is actually -- so I told 4 5 you all that it was about 62 percent. If you really factor in Elon and affiliates, it's like 64 percent. And so Elon says 6 his best estimate is 66 percent. Okay? So, that's not a lie 7 in the blog post. Okay? 8 Elon had no motive ever to do anything wrong here. 9 no motive to lie in the blog post. Somebody else here made a 10 11 misstatement about the blog post. Somebody who does have a motive to lie. 12 The blog post is the accurate details, and the stock goes 13 And the blog post was not materially different than what 14 15 the world took from the tweets. Just ask the lead plaintiff. 16 (Documents displayed) MR. SPIRO: And the blog post, it was signed off on by 17 18 Deepak Ahuja. (Document displayed) 19 MR. SPIRO: And they had to cross-examine Deepak 20 21 He's fatal to their case. There was nothing to Ahuja. cross-examine him on, so he -- they said to him -- I don't know 22

cross-examine him on, so he -- they said to him -- I don't know if you remember the big moment: You have lawyers, like every other witness in this case, you have lawyers. Right? As you are testifying. Like every single other witness in this case.

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But they had to say that to him, because they didn't know what to do with him, because, I mean, did that man look like he wasn't being straightforward with you? That he wasn't being truthful and direct with you? Give me a break. That man has impeccable character of the highest order. And he came in here, and he told an oath, and he told you what happened. So that's the best they got, the: Do you have a lawyer?

Listen. Unless you think Deepak Ahuja committed perjury, or fraud -- literally, that's what you'd have to think to find Mr. Musk liable. They can only win this case if you find that Mr. Ahuja committed fraud or committed perjury. He was there in that room.

And your mind goes back to that meeting with the PIF.

Because if that meeting is real, and it's true, and it doesn't differ in a material way from the state of affairs from the tweet, from the blog post, then nothing else matters. The tweet, even under their view, becomes, at most, a mistake, if those meetings with the PIF are true. A painful mistake, but a mistake. Not a fraud.

So long as the state of affairs and the meeting with the PIF is as you heard, and as the board heard right after as it was immediately relayed to them, as long as you believe that, this case is over.

Same call for Deepak Ahuja. Deepak, Martin, busiest day of the year, they get up and they move quickly through the

factory to that closed-door meeting. Deepak enters the room. 1 The door closes behind him. Martin can't hear anything that's 2 going on inside the room. 3 The conversation before Deepak arrived is recapped. 4 5 Yasir indicates: Yeah. Deepak, the CFO, summoned to this serious meeting, gives the estimates of 50 percent and 6 7 \$30 billion. There were numbers. He told you that. They were in the board minutes. 8 And Yasir's teams has their tablet open with the charts. 9 Yasir doesn't flinch. To the contrary, funding would not be an 10 11 issue. He says to Deepak Ahuja: We are ready to act. And Martin is still waiting patiently by the door. 12 You can almost picture it, Martin there waiting. 13 So Deepak comes back after the meeting, and he tells 14 There was an offer and there was an acceptance. 15 And 16 Martin's mind starts to race. He had just come to this 17 country. Would he be forced to leave this country? If Tesla goes private, IR, his job, would be no longer needed. 18 And Deepak puts his hand on his shoulder and tells him: 19 Don't worry. We always take care of good people. You will 20 stay here at Tesla, a private Tesla. 21 22

They were all there that day, with the meeting with the PIF. They were all at the door of that meeting. Sam Teller, Martin Viecha and Deepak Ahuja. They were standing at that door. They came and told you what happened. For plaintiff to

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win, these people have to all be lying.

Deepak Ahuja would have to have come up with a lie on the spot in that candid moment with Martin Viecha, for them to win this case. That would have had to be a lie. Martin would have had to make it up, too, by the way. Deepak hasn't worked there in years. You'd have to believe they both lied to find Mr. Musk liable.

And, listen. The PIF didn't come here, okay? We wanted them here; they didn't come here. Plaintiffs have the burden of proof; they didn't bring them here. There's no evidence they wanted them here. You know, where they are. But of course, they didn't want them here. Okay? They wanted Elon Musk alone on that island, called first in their case.

They wanted to put the plaintiffs up first to play on your emotions. The professor to come in and tell you that this email is fake and the whole thing's a hoax. So they could call Elon on cross before you ever got introduced to him, or heard from any of the great people who were there that day who knew the facts on the ground, and would end this case.

And so they don't want the PIF here to be cross-examined about the after-the-fact minutes and the so-called minutes and the after-the-fact texts. And you can imagine what would unfold if they came here and were cross-examined, but it doesn't matter. They didn't give you any credible evidence that the so-called minutes or the texts, you know, matter.

You know, these minutes of -- you know, purport to be a transcript of a 45-minute meeting, there's like eight lines. Nobody came in here and told you those were the minutes, or they weren't created years later and, you know -- I mean, even if you think that the minutes are real, you have no credible evidence that they are or that they are what they purport to be or they are complete. They are just, at most, an approximation of what happened. Not precise. You can't count on them being precise.

And guess what? It doesn't matter. Because even if you believe those minutes, it doesn't change the facts. It doesn't change the state of affairs. It's still not fraud. It's still not materially different than what was communicated in those tweets.

And, you can see here (Indicating) how -- from that meeting, you can see from the texts how the tone and tenor of that meeting changed. You can see it. You can feel it.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: And you can also feel something in Yasir's texts. Okay? Because eventually, in the texts, he's not responding every few hours or every few days and talking to whoever he's talking to. There's a time in which he's answering, like, second by second.

And so when he asks for the finances, Elon says: Yeah, right. You just bought billions of dollars based on public

financials. Good try.

And then Yasir changes to what he really wants: Details on how we can take the company private. That's what we agreed to. How we can take the company private. The steps that are made after agreeing that you would take the company private, how we're going to do it. What is the required percentage? How much money do you need? That's what that means. How many people are going to roll, and what's the required percentage?

You know, there's no time. You see how quick these timestamps are? There's no time here to backpedal and think and check and -- you know.

And there's something else you might notice. Never once does he ask about price. Never once does he ask about money.

Never once does he say he isn't in. And do you know that blog post where he said like loose words, seems like: Oh, why'd you send that blog post out, loose words?

I don't know if you guys caught this, but in the blog post, it has what Yasir says in that meeting, right? He's over here from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, he's in the Tesla factory, he has Elon right where he wants him the night before the earnings call, and he says to him, he says: Listen, Elon, don't worry about it. I'm the decision-maker.

You know, and now all of a sudden, the fact that he said that meeting and that meeting is going on, you know, live stream and, you know, I don't know what conversation were going

out about with him and other people about whether he was really the sole decision-maker and why he said that. I mean, he didn't come here and explain that. But in any event, it's not what he says, it's what he never says. He never says he's out. Right? Never says he's out.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: And, in fact, after the text, he calls

Egon Durban. You know, after the media dies down and the dust
is settled, he calls Egon Durban and he tells him: We're in.

And Dan Dees, their banker, knew he was in all along.

Like I said, Goldman Sachs, remember, they worked for Elon in this transaction, this potential transaction. But they bank for the PIF. And they seem to know, on August 4th, he doesn't need any money.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: Doesn't need any money. Look at that message. They know he doesn't need any money. And they, at the end of the day, two weeks later, say the PIF wants to be involved, confirms they were always in, and that funding was never an issue.

Egon Durban tells you he wants to give 6 billion. They go up then to 7 or 10 billion. He wants to do all of this before knowing all of the details. He says to Elon Musk: All of this can be done before the 10th. It's done. Don't worry about it.

You know, so we hear -- you know, we have this case, what

does "Funding secured" means, and how did people interpret it 1 to mean, and what they interpreted it, what does that mean, and 2 is it materially different? 3 Funding was never the point. Funding was never the issue 5 in the real world. It wasn't the issue on August 4th. 6 wasn't the issue on August 7th. It wasn't the issue on August 23rd, in the minutes that has those statements from 7 Deepak Ahuja and the bankers. It was never the issue. 8 And when you look at the jury instructions, you will see 9 that there is an example regarding material misrepresentations. 10 11 (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: And the example they give is revenue. 12 13 Revenue. Something that is core to a company's being as revenue is not necessarily material. Something that big as 14 15 revenue, you can misstate, and it's not fraud. It's not 16 material. It's only material if you can show -- prove -- that 17 the state of affairs is materially different than whatever 18 you're saying. Materially different. Something even as big as 19 revenue. 20 (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: Funding was never the issue. And so 21 22 again, I'm just going to show you what everybody's saying about

facts on the ground versus the tweet.

(Document displayed)

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THE COURT: Mr. Spiro, we may need to take a break

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We've been going at it for almost two hours and 20
 1
     soon.
     minutes, total. I don't know if there's a convenient break
 2
    point?
 3
                                I'll -- 60 seconds.
              MR. SPIRO:
                          Yes.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          (Nods head)
              MR. SPIRO: Ultimately, the reason the company didn't
 6
 7
     go private --
          (Documents displayed)
 8
              MR. SPIRO: -- was the reason Elon predicted and
 9
     flagged as a risk from the beginning, as did the lead
10
11
     plaintiff, by the way, in his rumor email where he says:
                                                                Ι
     don't think the investors are ever going to accept this.
12
          You see, Elon Musk wanted to include the retail
13
     shareholders. That's what the exhibits and testimony about
14
15
     SPVs was all about. The structure that would allow many to be
16
     included and pool, so this funding issue doesn't cause loss to
17
     the shareholders. This whole thing was for the shareholders.
18
          (Documents displayed)
              MR. SPIRO: And they -- when they could not be as
19
20
     easily included --
21
          (Documents displayed)
              MR. SPIRO: -- in the tweets, when they could not be
22
     as easily included in the deal, that's why they didn't go
23
    private. Not because of funding. Funding was never an issue.
24
25
          Okay. We can take a break, Your Honor.
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All right. We'll take a morning break,
 1
              THE COURT:
     our usual 20-minute break, and see you back.
 2
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise for the jury.
 3
          (Jury excused)
 4
 5
          (The following proceedings were held outside of the
 6
    presence of the Jury)
              THE COURT: All right, if you can give me a time
 7
     estimate of how much longer you are going to be?
 8
              MR. SPIRO: A little over 20 minutes, approximately
 9
     20.
10
                         Okay. Your rebuttal?
11
              THE COURT:
              MR. PORRITT: I'm thinking ten to 15 minutes.
12
              THE COURT: All right. So we'll get to the jury right
13
     around the noon break. Shortly after noon.
14
              MR. PORRITT: Shortly after. I hope so, Your Honor.
15
16
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.
17
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Court is in recess.
          (Recess taken from 11:24 a.m. to 11:43 a.m.)
18
          (The following proceedings were held outside of the
19
    presence of the Jury)
20
              THE COURT: Okay, you ready to retrieve the jury?
21
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY:
22
                                     Yep.
23
          (The following proceedings were held in the presence of
     the Jury)
24
25
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise for the jury.
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THE COURT: All right, have a seat, everyone. Thank you.

Welcome back, members of the jury. We are going to continue with the defendant's closing argument.

Mr. Spiro?

MR. SPIRO: Thank you.

CLOSING ARGUMENT, RESUMED

BY MR. SPIRO

Where we left off, we were talking about how there was ample funding. That funding wasn't an issue. And that the state of affairs on the ground wasn't materially different than "Funding secured."

The detailed state of affairs was described in the August 13th blog post, "Why Did I Say 'Funding Secured'?" And the post goes on to talk about all the other contingencies and next steps, all of the details of both. Funding, and the only contingency.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: The stock went up on August the 7th, the original tweets. Right? But it went up because they announced a consideration of a potential transaction. That's why it goes up. It doesn't go up because of details such as funding and contingencies that have to go through.

And you know that because of common sense, of course, but there's another reason you know that, which is because on

August 13th, when the detailed state of affairs becomes known, 1 the price goes up. You see, the detailed state of affairs made 2 people more confident that the deal would close. 3 confident in funding, more confident in the amount of 4 5 contingencies. That's how you know they can never prove 6 materiality. 7 (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: As Dan Dees told you, there was ample 8 funding. Those were the facts on the ground. 9 (Documents displayed) 10 11 MR. SPIRO: They all told you that. (Document displayed) 12 MR. SPIRO: And so what is plaintiffs to do? 13 have hundreds of investors, depos to be played. You know, we 14 15 talked about how none of those witnesses bought any stock 16 following the tweets. None of them say that this was fraud, 17 none of them. Right? 18 But then JP Morgan comes in, the analyst, you know, the 19 JP Morgan that hates Elon Musk. And, you know, they said in 20 opening statement he has no axe to grind, but they have an axe to grind. They're suing Tesla in the same related case because 21 22 of this hatred, and they're going to get their day in court, 23 too, I promise. So as this pettiness has sort of continued, this analyst, 24 he doesn't come to trial to be cross-examined. Right? 25 This is

the video that is played. And they don't bring their star witness here.

So he says basically that when the news comes out, he doesn't leave his dinner, doesn't leave his conference, doesn't have any emails from that day -- because he doesn't leave his dinner and he doesn't leave his conference; I wonder what those emails would show.

And then the tweet happens. He's asked, you know: Well, who did you check with? You're a junior analyst. Who did you check with at JP Morgan about how these transactions happened?

He checked with nobody. No emails about that, either. Wonder what those emails would show. So he doesn't talk to anybody. He has this -- these motives. There's no emails. He's got no experience. He checks with no one.

He doesn't even understand, if you look at it, that Elon is the bidder here. He doesn't do the math to understand that 420 is a 20 percent premium. He says, he actually says: I'm speculating (Indicating quotation marks). And he gives a 50 percent chance of its going through. Total coin flip.

(Reporter clarification)

MR. SPIRO: Total coin flip.

You jurors are not allowed to speculate. You can only base your testimony on credible evidence.

And so they put up the analyst report. You know, ultimately, as we tried to explain, he's underweight, Tesla.

He's betting against Tesla. He's shorting Tesla. And people who were betting against Tesla and were shorting Tesla want bad things to happen to Tesla. And anybody who was shorting Tesla at this time didn't do very well.

In any event, when they put up the analyst report, you can see in the hide-the-ball scenario, they black out or they hide the fact that there was an attachment to a blog post, and the statement "To us this suggests more than a mere consideration."

"More than a mere consideration." So to him, it suggested that this was a serious consideration, which is exactly right.

It was a serious consideration.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: It was a serious consideration, and everybody took that first phrase as important, even their plaintiff.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: So did T. Rowe Price. That's what they're betting on. They're betting on: Is Elon serious? And if that's what they took from those tweets -- again, the actual language doesn't matter. If it's the same as the state of affairs, you know how serious, you know the steps, you know the actions, that is why he's not liable.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: Everybody, even this random clip from a news anchor, "Am considering," right? That's the -- that's

what everybody's focused on.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: So, but the JP Morgan analyst, you have to understand, he also says he doesn't think funding is going to ultimately be an issue, and he says that the blog post is a walk-back. That's what he says. He says the blog post clears it up for him. That's what he says, it's a walk-back. That's the quote.

And guess what's not in his analyst report? Wouldn't you know it, the *New York Times* article. Nowhere in his analyst report. Not one of their witnesses is ever shown or answers a question about that *New York Times* story.

And he doesn't say that Mr. Musk tried to defraud him.

Remember, it was a small thing, but it's important. The

Antonio Gracias, the lead director, goes after the decision not
to go private, and he goes and he meets with various investors
to talk to them. And not one of them is worried about the

tweets and their technical meaning. None of them are saying we
were defrauded. No. That's not what they care about. They
care about Elon. How's Elon doing? How's his head space
doing?

They can't accept that. They can't accept that just because there's a rushed tweet, it wasn't different than the more detailed state of affairs. This wasn't a big hoax. This was very real, and very genuine. So they have to move on to

damages.

(Documents displayed)

MR. SPIRO: They have to press ahead. They've not proved liability so they don't even get here, but I have to talk about, briefly, causation damages. Because this part of their case makes our case stronger. They can't prove why the stock went up, or why the stock went down. They have to prove both.

They admit -- literally admitted on the stand they can't prove either. That's fatal to their case. They admit it as to both. "Funding secured" doesn't move the market. A possible take-private does, not a funding.

Their expert told you that the "Am considering" tweet would have the same effect, absent "Funding secured." That is the end of this case. They cannot prove -- they admitted on the stand, they told you: We lose. They told you, under oath, that they lose. They told you the statement would not have made a difference. They can't prove causation; game over.

MR. SPIRO: Listen, stocks move all the time for lots of reasons. The stock was very volatile.

It was a very short, cherrypicked time by plaintiffs'
lawyers, this time that this was going on. They want to punish
Musk for using two words, but the market moves all the time.
He apologizes, it moves the market. It moves by random chance.
You heard that from their experts, "random chance."

The media doesn't write stories that say: Oh, there's no news, nothing to see here. And their own expert told you that it moves all the time for random chance, and that Tesla's a very volatile stock. And that it especially moves by random chance.

And the statements in this case come directly on the heels of the other Saudi news, right, and nobody blocks that from their mind. They don't deal with that. Nobody blocks that from their mind as they're seeing the Saudi news, and on the heels of it, these tweets.

And again, one of their experts admits that they didn't try to show the cause of half of the tweet. That was Professor Hartzmark.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: And the other admitted the undeniably truthful portion would have caused the exact same stock reaction as we saw. No causation. Their experts didn't even take the time to show you that if all the other statements made by Musk on the 7th of August, including the blog post, they never took the time to carve them out from the statement that they don't like. They have to do that. It's in your jury instructions. They are not allowed to take all of the information and just bundle it like they did.

The effect, the impact of the tweets on the market, it was the same.

If the stock goes to the same place it would have gone if he was just considering, then definitionally, there are no damages. Damages are the difference between what happened and what would have happened, had the misstatements not been made. He told you, the expert, there was no difference. No damages.

And the second expert, Hartzmark, tells you the same thing. He doesn't disaggregate. There's no debate; he didn't disaggregate. The jury instructions tell you he has to. He didn't. He read those 27 tweets together, just like I told you from the beginning, to all do it under the "Am considering" headline. They told you read them all separately. Their damages expert told you to read them all together.

He doesn't add the 600 words of the blog post, they have to run from the blog post. He says it's difficult but not impossible to disaggregate. He didn't show you. There's no debate. He didn't disaggregate. And he spoke for a long time. And all these, you know, long answers, and they never asked him -- you know, you can ask experts hypotheticals. They never asked him: "Well, if you just took the true state of affairs, what would have happened to the market?" What would have happened to the market? Because they know the answer. They know it's not materially different.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: So they can't get past that threshold, either the causation threshold or the damages threshold. But

quess what? Once they get into damages, they got all their 1 The damages expert, the guys with the numbers, 2 numbers wrong. they got all their numbers wrong. 3 The first expert redid his numbers before coming to court. 4 5 You heard that. The methodology that he used in the two different calculations changed every single number around. 6 Turned winners into losers and losers into winners. Not much 7 more to say than that. He also turns his numbers over to 8 Professor Hartzmark. So they're just embedded into his 9 calculations. 10 11 That was better than the second expert. The second expert actually figured it out live, on the stand, that all of his 12 numbers were wrong. Live, on the stand. And he told you that 13 he forgot, and there was a copy-and-paste error, and that he 14 15 did it multiple times, and he didn't catch it. And you could 16 see an ice cube melting as he was trying to describe that. 17 And the next day he came in, and I wanted to have a question asked, just, you know: Did you talk to anybody about 18 19 your testimony, right, under oath? Just tell the jury, did you 20 tell anybody about your testimony? No. 22 Right?

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Plaintiff's lawyer stands up, right? They'd been working together for -- on other cases and things, you know.

Plaintiff's lawyer stands up on redirect, and starts asking him

questions. It's like boom, boom, boom, boom. They're trying to explain away the numbers.

Oh, you just take that from Slide 11 and you move it over here and you move it over there.

Did you watch that? Did you watch that choreographic routine? I mean, did you see that? So they're trying to fix it live.

And here's the punchline of this whole thing. After all of that, they're sticking to the wrong numbers. The numbers that they show you on these charts, they're the ones that he said were wrong. They didn't even fix the numbers that he fixed on the stand.

I mean, the -- and then the explanation they give, oh, they were just being conservative. Right? First time in the history of modern law that the plaintiff's lawyer and the experts were being really, really conservative with their estimates, so you can just accept the now new estimates he did on the stand.

Just take our word for it, just trust us. Just -- just enter those numbers onto the verdict form, the numbers he told you were wrong.

So again, this other thing I have to say is they have the burden of proof. He said a few times, you know, you know, why didn't he -- he has the burden of proof. They don't just have to prove this. They have to be able to explain it well enough

to you that in a matter of this importance, you can be comfortable that you fully understand the concepts of implied volatility and all of these other things. That you're comfortable in a federal courtroom that you can issue a verdict based on that.

This volatility routine he did, it's just the plaintiff's lawyers talking with charts. That's not evidence. Why didn't we call an expert? I mean, they didn't prove anything. Their experts admitted to you they can't prove causation. Under oath, admitted to you. I don't need to call an expert to read their testimony back to you. You don't need to be a weatherman to know which way the wind blows.

But again, I'm not surprised their numbers didn't check out. Their whole story doesn't check out. The stock wasn't going down on the 17th because of some revelation of fraud.

Remember, I told you that in a normal case, stocks plummet when there's a revelation of fraud. That didn't happen here. The blog post on the 13th truthfully discloses the detailed state of affairs, and no one says otherwise. Everyone knew the details about funding; they knew that the only reason why was not literally the only reason. Stock goes up. That's the end of their case. Truth comes out, 13th, that's it. Because anything that comes after can't be a revelation of what happened on the 7th, if everything comes out on the 13th.

Because the truth is all out there.

Not only did the stock go up on the 13th, but their expert admitted --

(Documents displayed)

MR. SPIRO: -- that the difference between the 7th and the 13th, that first time period, was not statistically significant. That it was -- it was -- randomness could just as easily explain it. It was not statistically significant. He cannot separate that movement from chance. That's not enough. That's why they need the New York Times article.

Remember, that's the whole thing. That's why they are trapped with that blog post I told you at the beginning, that's the whole lie they cooked up with the two thirds of the shareholders' best estimate, they need that New York Times article or they lose, they lose.

So what did Professor Hartzmark say was false about the blog post to keep this idea of this so-called fraud alive? He says: Premature at best. He says the tweets were premature at best. Those are his words. What he says in essence is that the tweets on the 7th, he's not saying that funding wasn't there, he's not saying that, you know, that he wasn't considering it. He's just saying it was a bit premature. Everybody else stated that that doesn't matter. So, Hartzmark gives us the ultimate fundamental truth. He gives us the truth that Elon Musk was considering it, and that funding wasn't an issue. It's just that the announcement was premature, even

according to Hartzmark. And the blog post was close enough.

Not a material difference. That's why the stock doesn't go down.

But Hartzmark has to say something, he has to be different. If he says the blog post is accurate, it's the reveal, and they lose. He also can't say "It's far from secure" (Indicating quotation marks), whatever that means, in the New York Times articles, right, because then he would be saying basically the blog post was the reveal. So he has to come up with some new language to describe it, to describe the same thing you all know to be true. And so what he says is he's premature at best. But he doesn't really say it; he has to get it pulled from him on cross-examination.

And remember, these are just characterizations. New facts have to be revealed in a fraud case. Not characterizations and spins from paid experts and media reports. New facts. There were none.

If the blog post reveals supposed fraud on August 13th, then that's that. There's no class period, no damages, no statistical significance. If August 13th is the true state of affairs like Deepak Ahuja and every board member told you, then the stock increase that day proves the difference between the blog post and the tweets wasn't material. And so they're stuck. But they've got to get to the New York Times story. They've got to. They've got to.

So what do they do? That's the 14th. That's why they accuse him of fraud on the 14th. Remember? He announces that he's working with Goldman and Silver Lake, which now you know to be true? He hadn't technically signed the retainer letter yet? They need something to go wrong on the 14th to get past the 13th. They sued him for fraud on that.

And then the Model 3 news comes out. Remember that? The

And then the Model 3 news comes out. Remember that? The Model 3 news comes out. He tries to just jump over that. He doesn't deal with that. It confounds his numbers. But finally he gets to the 17th with the New York Times story.

And guess what? He tried to hide that from you, too.

He'd been working for the plaintiff's firm for a long while.

They've been back and forth. These answers are beautifully scripted. Open-ended question on the direct examination: What was the New York Times article about?

Not a word about Mr. Musk's health. Not a word. That was an effort to mislead you. Just what it was. Just what it was.

Under cross-examination, he stammered again on: What did I say? I thought I mentioned that.

Even in summation, they didn't show it to you. They just take out that one word, every time. Remember I'm the one who entered it into evidence.

(Documents displayed)

MR. SPIRO: Okay? I'm the one who entered it into evidence. This whole trial, they're focused on what Mr. Musk

says in his tweets: Don't look at the blog posts. Focus on Mr. Musk's tweets. Don't look at what he says in the New York Times article.

By the way, in this article? This is what he said

(Indicating). They didn't tell you that. They hid that from
you. Because these words, they leave you with the same
fundamental truth. The same one. The same one that the New
York Times editor saw when they picked the headline. Reads
like a psych interview. Shows he isn't Tony Stark. Shows he
can bleed, too. His words show his suffering.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: Remember what the expert said when asked about a different thing? You've got to take everything from the horse's mouth? Remember? When he talked about something else, said everything from the horse's mouth, it matters from the horse's mouth.

But this is Elon Musk's statements about regarding his health. This is the statement about funding. And nobody took anything else from this article, other than it was a statement about the man's health and his suffering.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: All the followup stories, all of the articles. Because again, the market cares about what Elon Musk is considering. And when his mind is suffering, they care about that too. That's why the market went up and down. Not

wordsmithing, not lawyers, not reporters, not experts. The expert eventually had to admit that it's true. He gave his interview, in his own words. That's material. If it's material, he didn't account for it. If he didn't account for it, that's it, game over. They can't prove damages.

They had to show that the decline -- remember, they

couldn't show the way up? They had to show the decline was because of the bad words they don't like. Not because of his health and his suffering. They didn't. They had to distinguish any decline by his health. They didn't.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: And you know, I'm reminded of that conversation that Antonio had with those investors I told you about, where none of them cared about the tweets and none of them cared about anything, other than Mr. Musk's health and his mind. That's what they cared about. That's why the stock dropped.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: That's what the investors were asking questions about.

(Document displayed)

MR. SPIRO: That's what Egon Durban took from that story. That's even what JP Morgan took from that story. The only thing he could remember was Elon crying in that interview. They cared about Elon Musk's mind. Elon Musk was Tesla.

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I'm briefly going to talk about the jury instructions. As you can see on the left, 10b-5, securities fraud, prohibits acts of deception. (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: Acts of deception. They had the burden on every single element, every single element. And under reliance, you'll see there's like another four, it's basically like nine things they have to prove. There's nine of you. Hold them to their burden. Material misrepresentation. (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: Again, I'm not talking any more today. I'm done with technical and accurate word choices. Don't care about that right now. They have to prove materiality, that it was important, and what he believed in his core that funding was not an issue. And now you know that funding wasn't an issue. They have to prove that the state of affairs was not materially different than how the tweet was interpreted. have to prove that the state of affairs is different in a material way from what people took from that tweet. They can't. It wasn't. This example of revenue is telling. We talked about that. And it's critical. At the bottom of the instruction, it's The circumstances of all of this matter. circumstances.

them to prove this, they have to prove that what the market 1 took from that tweet was materially different than what the 2 state of affairs were that the world now, because of this 3 trial, finally knows. 4 5 (Document displayed) MR. SPIRO: Reliance, first element, it's a very 6 7 volatile stock. There's no evidence to the contrary. Fries told you as to the second point here, the slide I put up, there 8 is no evidence to the contrary. 9 And again, the August 13th blog post ends the -- under any 10 11 view of this evidence, ends the class period. It has to. they can't do that either. 12 It's not an efficient market, by the way, according to 13 them, right? Because they think that the information isn't 14 15 rapidly going into the markets since the blog post had the 16 market going up. So there's no efficient market; they didn't 17 prove otherwise. (Document displayed) 18 MR. SPIRO: Causation, okay, they didn't prove. 19 20 Again, on the way up, the "Am considering" was the impact. 21 tease that out. Even their expert said, even their expert 22 said: It would have had the same effect. Their expert, their

On the way down, it's obviously the New York Times story, it's obviously key man risk. It's obviously his suffering.

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sworn expert.

And there's no way to know, there's no way to know between the 7th and the 13th, whether it's anything other than pure randomness. That means they can't prove loss causation. They can't prove it on the way up or the way down. In fact, the evidence they presented proves the opposite. It ends their case.

And so they don't get to their damages, which is where they were trying to get to the whole time. If that tweet never happens, if he keeps his considerations a secret, the stock and the world would not have been below where it was that day. They only get actual damages.

See that word "actual" in there? That whole show about consequential this and how yet in the other world where these people live, that the stock would have been below where it was on the 7th if we turned back the clocks of time? That's not what this jury instruction says. This is actual damages.

And again, this is the most important thing about it, frankly. They have the burden to prove, explain clearly in a matter of this importance, something you can take away and be comfortable with, be comfortable with, that you understand and digest well enough. They want you to just -- I think at one point he said: Oh, yeah just start adjusting the numbers if you want to give us a different number. You don't have to do that. You can't use conjecture or guesswork or speculation.

Damages are also an element they have to prove. Okay?

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You don't just write zero. If they don't prove damages as an
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     element, that's it. It's over.
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          And this is the big one. Look at the bottom. They didn't
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     disaggregate.
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 5
          (Document displayed)
                          (As read)
              MR. SPIRO:
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               "Plaintiff also has the burden of separating
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               out the price decline, if any, caused by
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               factors, if any, other than the alleged
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               misrepresentation."
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          They told you, under oath, undisputed, they did not do
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     that.
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          But nothing will ever satisfy them.
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          (Document displayed)
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              MR. SPIRO: Here we have the verdict. Just so you
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     understand how it works, if you check "No" to liability, check
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     "No" to liability, you've finished the questionnaire, you sign
     the verdict, you go home. That's how it works when plaintiffs
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     don't prove their case. That's how it works.
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          But nothing will ever satisfy them. That's why they had
     to get to the New York Times article. You know, a handshake
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     deal, somebody's word, that's not good enough. An email, the
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     August 2nd email signed by the CEO of Tesla, that's not good
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     enough.
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They don't like emails with attachments, either. The blog

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post with the attachments, you know if Mr. Musk had sent an email with a signed letter attached, they don't like that.

The board's response, their press release, they told

Antonio Gracias: What is this, three sentences? This isn't
good enough. It's too short.

The blog post of the 13th that nobody seems to read on their side, that everybody seems to have amnesia about, that was too long. The press release was too short, that was too long, nobody saw it. Nothing is ever good enough, because this is a case crafted by lawyers.

The fundamental truth Goldman Sachs knew, the fundamental truth Egon Durban knew, the fundamental truth Deepak Ahuja knew. These are independent witnesses. They told you the state of affairs.

So they have to go back to the board of directors. Must be wondering, what the he- -- why are they picking on the board of directors? Bad tweet, or bad board of directors. You didn't control him. Eat some ice cream. And so they had to come here, federal Court, and answer -- fly from wherever they lived, to answer in a securities fraud trial.

But you know what? They came. And they didn't phone it in or appear by video. One, one director that they want you to find liable is blind and couldn't be here. But everybody else came here and looked you in the eye, took an oath, and told the truth.

And if you believe them, you believe that the offer was real on August 2nd. You believe them that Deepak Ahuja, before anyone knew about the tweet, days before, before anybody spoke to Elon, told them what happened in the meeting. If you believe Robyn Denholm, that if anything wrong was happening here she would have stood down and walked out, if you believe them, doesn't just set them free. It sets him (Indicating) free.

Don't compromise on your verdict. Right? Add lots of counts. Two statements, lots of directors. They want you to compromise. They want a split. They want you to say to yourselves: Well, let the directors go. Let them go; we'll take Elon.

Don't do that. That's not justice. That's what they want. It's human nature to compromise. Right? We all know that. Justice is not on the 50-yard line. Don't split the baby. Don't compromise. We came all this way. They were in this together. We didn't come all this way for you to check one tweet and not the other. We came here for the truth, the whole truth. Please do not compromise.

I asked you those nine questions in opening statement, that they'll never answer. He's about to stand back up. I'm almost done. And then the case is yours. Those nine questions I said in opening statement, if he was trying to do something improper, why did he immediately flush it out? If he wasn't

genuinely considering this wasn't, he just going to be shown to not be genuinely considering it the next moment? Makes no sense. He's the largest shareholder. He never sold a share. What motive did he have?

And ultimately, if funding didn't matter, how can they base their whole case about funding?

Ultimately, if it did not go forward because of the shareholder vote like he said, how can they base their whole case about something he was right about?

And how come, when they issue the more detailed statements, the stock goes up? Not like it's a reveal of big fraud, the way the market goes up. It proves this wasn't material, and they can't prove their elements. And they didn't prove disaggregation. They can't. There's no debate. They can't.

And what motive does anybody have, what illicit intention, with all these lawyers and consultants and board members, what evidence is there that anyone was committing fraud? But he's going to come up, he's going to stand up and say "Fraud." He's is going to say he represents the shareholders. He's not a shareholder. Those good people that work at Tesla are shareholders. Deepak's a shareholder. The people he talks to on Twitter are shareholders. Elon did this for the shareholders. The reason it didn't go forward was because of the shareholders. And the shareholders that stuck with him,

the shareholders made 10X on their money, you learned that.

This case is for them. And maybe a little bit left for the gamblers.

They don't get to direct your verdict. Nobody can direct your verdict. He doesn't get to spoonfeed you numbers, assuming you'll just accept them. The verdict is yours. Stay strong. Hold onto principal.

The securities laws are meant to protect against deceptive acts. He didn't intend to deceive anybody. You all know that. And when this is over, and it soon will be, you will get to go back to whatever it is that you do.

And I was going to give some long-winded speech -- but I'm running out of time -- about jury service and about how important this is, and how it's the most important thing when somebody that's sometimes unlikeable stands trial, when somebody who does other things like bad tweets -- some of his tweets I don't like either -- somebody like that, that's when the justice system matters most. That's where principal matters most.

And so when you're sitting alone, whenever that is, when you're fishing or hiking or cooking or having a glass of wine, whatever it is you do when you are alone, you will have these moments when you do. Today is the decision. You won't be able to come back here. You won't be able to come back and: Say I have a doubt; I don't think they proved it. You won't be able

to come back here and say: I know he didn't do fraud, I know he didn't commit fraud. But there's no way to come back here. You won't be able to do that. You have to decide today.

So as I told you, I'm done focusing, at least here, about wordsmithing and what's technically inaccurate. I would rather focus on what's undisputedly true and very, very real. And that is Sam Teller darting out of that conference room to get Deepak Ahuja and Martin Viecha there, in a state of disbelief, that Tesla is going to go private.

Thank God they were there. Thank God they were there that day with Elon. Because plaintiffs can call him whatever names they want, and they can say whatever they want, doesn't matter. You don't need his testimony. All the other witnesses were there that night. And the irrefutable evidence proves this was very real and not a fraud. They were there at the door of the room at Tesla. And that's that. They can't go any further with you now.

Neither can Antonio Gracias. He can't go into the jury room with you, either. Neither can Robyn Denholm, chairwoman of Tesla. She can't either, and neither can I. They have taken the truth and given it to you. The truth that he knew the PIF was in. The truth that he always had ample funding. And that he could always, of course, use his own financing.

We've been waiting five years for the truth. The truth is now with you, the case is with you. And it is up to you.

Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Spiro.

Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: Thank you, Your Honor.

That was a lot of words, Mr. Spiro.

REBUTTAL ARGUMENT

BY MR. PORRITT

I didn't hear much about what the Court has instructed you to assume, the basic facts that should drive your determination in this case. And that is the assumption that the tweet "Funding secured" was false. That the tweet "Investor support is confirmed" is false. That is something you have to assume for purposes of your deliberation.

Another fact that you must assume is true for the purposes of your deliberation is that Elon Musk acted fraudulently when he made those tweets.

MR. SPIRO: Objection. He --

MR. PORRITT: That he acted with reckless disregard for the truth of those tweets. That is scienter, under Rule 10b-5, that is fraud. That is the relevant state of mind to establish a fraud count under the securities laws. That is what the jury instructions say, as you should follow, and that is what you have been instructed to accept for the purposes of your deliberations.

So, all those fine words, Elon Musk fraudulently tweeted

on August 7th when he said "Funding secured" and when he said "Investor support is confirmed." That you must accept. And you can then deliberate on how material those fraudulent tweets were.

So once you put that in context, I'll now talk a little bit more about what Mr. Spiro had to say in response. And the next thing again, very clear, inarguable, what Mr. Spiro says is not evidence. He told you that at the beginning of his presentation. He then proceeded to testify for about two hours.

So, a few things. I would check your notes, check veracity of some of what Mr. Spiro says and check it against the transcript, because you might find some surprising things that he told you are just simply not true. I can think of a couple of examples.

He said if Elon Musk had published the August 2nd email, just the email, the stock price would have gone up even more. There is not a single shred of evidence to support that. They didn't present -- they could have called in an expert to say that. I don't think they would have found one --

MR. SPIRO: Objection; he's continuing to burden-shift on the experts. We don't have an obligation to call anybody.

THE COURT: Overruled. Overruled.

MR. PORRITT: So, think about that when you start considering some of the assertions made by Mr. Spiro in his

closing. He made some -- he gave all these colorful details as if he was in the room on July 31st. Of course, he wasn't in the room. All of the stuff of what people were feeling, what people saw.

Think of the evidence of the witnesses, themselves. And once again, remember, they're giving their memory from four years ago, after meeting with lawyers to refresh. I'm not saying they're lying.

But, look at the documents at the time. That is the more relevant, that is the more persuasive, that is the more credible evidence. As I said, documents do not lie. Documents speak clearly. You can trust the documents.

And if you look at our cases, look at the cases we presented, the evidence we've presented, most of it, most of the witnesses, we don't control. They're Tesla witnesses. But we rely on the documents. And our case is based on the documents.

And the documents clearly show that "Funding secured" --- first of all, assumed to be true, but "Funding secured" and
"Investor support is confirmed" were material. They did move
the stock price. And then the stock price went down. That is
the evidence. That is the data. He says: Trust the data. I
agree. Look at the data.

So another thing Mr. Spiro said, Elon Musk was always going to invest his own money in this deal, apparently. If you

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look at what he actually said, if you look at Exhibit 12, it is
 1
     in evidence. This is the email --
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          (Document displayed)
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              MR. PORRITT: This is supposedly the email that we
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     don't like to talk about, that we're hiding.
          Look what he says. This has nothing to do with
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 7
     accumulating control: I own 20 percent; I don't envisage that
     increasing substantially.
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          If he uses his own money, of course his own percentage is
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     going to increase. Here he's saying he's not going to use his
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     own money to increase his ownership of Tesla.
              MR. SPIRO: Objection --
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              MR. PORRITT: But apparently --
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              MR. SPIRO: That was not what it says.
              THE COURT: Hold on, hold on.
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          What?
              MR. SPIRO: That's not what it says. He's misstating
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     the document.
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                         Objection overruled.
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              THE COURT:
              MR. PORRITT: You know, Mr. Spiro gave his version of
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     the facts. Now I'll just point out what the facts actually
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     say. And here we go. That is what this is saying.
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          So now he's come up with this ex post rationalization that
     he had his own money and that was the deal. But that wasn't
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     what he said at the time. So look again. Look at what the
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REBUTTAL ARGUMENT / PORRITT documents said at the time. 1 And when we look at the PIF minutes and the relationship 2 of the PIF, look at the PIF minutes, look at the NDA, look at 3 the text from Yasir. Mr. Spiro said that we didn't want him 4 5 We tried to get him here, too. here. MR. SPIRO: That --6 7 MR. PORRITT: So, that is not the case. Look at what he said. Yasir has no motive to lie in those texts. 8 private text messages between him and Elon Musk. 9 He never thought they were going to see the light of day. They speak 10 11 the truth. Elon Musk, at that point, was a defendant in a government 12 13 investigation. Objection to that. That's not true. 14 MR. SPIRO: 15 THE COURT: Overruled. 16 MR. PORRITT: Now, Mr. Spiro also passed a lot of aspersions on myself, my colleagues, Mr. Littleton, saying how 17 18 we chose -- we cherrypicked everything, apparently. We 19 cherrypicked "Funding secured" as the important text.

cherrypicked the class period.

Well, if we can pull up Slide 63, "Funding secured." (Document displayed)

MR. PORRITT: This is Deepak Ahuja, Mr. Spiro's best friend, saying -- his is August 7th. Okay?

August 7th, 3:11 p.m. (As read):

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"We are getting a lot of inquiries from investors, SEC and the media to better understand the comment, 'Funding secured.'"

And you saw, Dr. Hartzmark explained it all about how "Funding secured" was an intense focus for analysts, media.

You saw the news clip. Some random talking head, according to Mr. Spiro. CNBC, the most widely-watched financial news channel in the country. Mike Santoli, a regular columnist, speaking from the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. That's not some random person. And all it is about is about "Funding secured."

You heard Ryan Brinkman. Analyst for JP Morgan. Another person who apparently Elon Musk likes to smear in his attempt to get out of the consequences of his lies. You saw Ryan Brinkman on videotape. He lives in New York and wasn't prepared to fly out here. He was cross-examined on that video by Mr. Musk's counsel. But apparently he was hiding from cross-examination.

But you heard him. You saw him. Does he look like someone with an axe to grind? Does he look like someone who's out to get Elon Musk? He's just someone who is doing his job, which is to provide his honest and objective opinion on Tesla and its stock price, to help investors. If he gets the price wrong consistently, he gets fired. So he's just doing his best. And that is what he told us. And his reports clearly

show -- they're a pattern you can follow that he believes the tweets, believes Elon Musk is going private. "Funding secured," 420, "Investor support is confirmed." He took into account all of that and wrote his report.

And then he learned -- and again, this was crystal clear in his testimony. Mr. Spiro says he doesn't mention the New York Times article in his analyst report. But if you read in his testimony, he says very clearly, it was the New York Times article that convinced him that those "Funding secured" tweets, the August 7th tweets were no longer accurate or true. And that is what led him to change his rating to issue his new report.

He didn't do it on August 14th after the blog post. He read the blog post. He didn't change then. He changed it after the New York Times article.

Once again, if you could pull up -- we were criticized for saying that we were -- the August 17th date, the class period is somehow contrived because we're desperate for some New York Times, you know, (Inaudible) --

(Reporter clarification)

MR. PORRITT: We're desperate to get some contrived class period to get damages.

Here is -- you can see that chart. That's data. That's not something we created. That's the data. And that shows the clear reaction of stock prices and stock option prices going,

ending on August 17th. That's why the class period is August 7 1 2 to August 17th. And Mr. Spiro also attacked us for not having any 3 definition of "Funding secured." We have put forth many --4 5 THE COURT: You can take the poster down, if you're not going to use it again. 6 (Request complied with by counsel) 7 MR. PORRITT: Put forth many and consistent 8 definitions of "Funding secured." We started off with a 9 definition by Martin Viecha. He says, as firm as it gets. 10 11 Funding is available without conditions. That's Martin Viecha. Mr. Spiro didn't talk about those emails from Martin Viecha. 12 Ryan Brinkman, again: Funding is either secured or is 13 unsecured. That's a nice definition for you. 14 Funding -- Joe Fath -- locked and loaded. A hundred 15 16 percent ready to go. You cannot read the evidence about the 17

PIF's interaction with Elon Musk and say that funding was 100 percent ready to go. They didn't even know how much was needed.

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On August 13th, the blog post, I think almost we agree, Mr. Spiro and I, because he says the August 13th blog post confirms the -- the August 7th tweets. And we also say the August 13th blog post helped confirm the August 7th tweets. quess our difference of opinion is, of course, the August 7th tweets are false, and fraudulently so, and that's what you have

REBUTTAL ARGUMENT / PORRITT to assume when you're doing your deliberation so they are 1 confirming -- August 13th blog post confirms fraudulent tweets. 2 That is why the stock price didn't go down. It's not a 3 corrective disclosure, it's not disclosing the fraud. It's 4 5 continuing the fraud. And even though it's not an actionable misrepresentation 6 here for you to decide, that doesn't matter when it comes to 7 calculating the damage. The harm was in the stock price from 8 August 7th, and it stayed until August 17th, and the 9 August 13th blog post did not remove it. That is the important 10 fact. 11 And that is what was explained by Dr. Hartzmark in his 12 analysis when he went through. And again, they tell you about 13 he doesn't disaggregate. That was an attack on Dr. Hartzmark, 14

that he did not disaggregate. That is just not true.

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Dr. Hartzmark disaggregated -- first of all, disaggregated market effects. That was very clear. That's what gets him from -- takes out \$7 of the decline due to market effects, nothing to do with the fraud.

And then he looked at, qualitatively, every single news story. None of the negative price movement during the class period was attributable to any cause other than the fraudulent tweets.

And he looked at the increase. Mr. Spiro talked about there was no statistical significant decline between August 7th and August 13th, and that means therefore it's just some random event. You look at the chart. You see the evidence. You saw the evidence that Dr. Hartzmark described. You see the analyst reports. Is this some random event? What is going on during this period?

There are 2,400 news stories in ten days. Fifty analyst reports, five a day. Normally there's one every -- usually there's five every three months. So, that is what is going on here.

And we do have a statistical increase, statistically significant price move, and it's at the beginning of the class period after the tweets. Mr. Spiro didn't talk about that. That was introduced by the tweets, that is caused by the tweets. Where did it go? According to Mr. Spiro, it just vanished into thin air. The markets do not work that way. Mister -- Dr. Hartzmark worked it out, came up with a calculation and presented that calculation.

Now they say that Professor Heston concedes that apparently nothing to do with the price movement was anything to do with the "Funding secured" statement.

Professor Heston wasn't a damages expert. He was talking about the option prices and the movements on option prices.

And in any event, that statement, Mr. Spiro left out or didn't emphasize a key contingent on that.

Professor Heston said if it was believed, at the same --

if the market believed the information without "Funding secured," then you would expect the price movement.

Well, the reaction to the "Funding secured" from everybody, from Ryan Brinkman, from Joe Fath, Martin Viecha, all show that "Funding secured" fundamentally changed and made it more believable that Elon Musk was going private at 420.

Of course, it changed it. Elon Musk intended it to change.

Elon Musk intended "Funding secured" to affect investors and tell them something about the first sentence.

So this supposed great concession that kills our damages theory is nothing of the kind. It's just an empty lawyer trick for Mr. Spiro to come up here and tell you.

(Note handed up to the Court)

THE COURT: You have about five minutes left.

MR. PORRITT: I'm just wrapping up, Your Honor.

And finally, you know, we had some testimony, you know, almost emotional testimony from Mr. Spiro about Elon Musk's care for retail investors, his investors, small investors.

What we have -- you've seen two small investors. The only two small investors that testified in this trial have been Mr. Littleton and Tim Fries. Both of whom are supporters of Tesla. Both of whom believed Elon Musk at the time. Both of them have purchased Tesla motor vehicles. These are not people who are out to get Elon Musk. They are not looking for a payday at the expense of Elon Musk. They believed in him. And

they were let down and betrayed by him when he made these false tweets.

And what does Elon Musk do? He's retained all these lawyers, and all they do is smear Glen Littleton and Tim Fries from one side of this courtroom to the other. Is that how you treat small investors? Is that how a person who cares about small investors acts to them?

Elon Musk has not expressed the slightest bit of regret about the harm that he has put Glen Littleton through. That Glen Littleton felt that his almost entire world was being destroyed that afternoon of August 7th when he saw his life savings that he placed into Elon Musk, that he believed in, was going up in smoke around him. All as a result of this tweet that Elon Musk tweeted on the way to the airport, and then got into his plane and flew off. That is what we're talking about here. So don't listen to this high-minded rhetoric about Elon Musk is out for the little guy. Because that's just not true.

And finally, I said at the beginning of my closing, you know, this is an important trial. This is about rules. This is about applying rules to billionaires like Elon Musk. All of corporate America is watching this trial. And looking for your decision.

The decision is: Do the rules apply to everyone, or can Elon Musk do whatever he wants, and not face the consequences?

I ask you, don't let that happen. Consider your verdict.

Don't compromise. Find every statement false, as it should be 1 found false. Find Elon Musk and Tesla liable. And return, 2 record the full amount of damages. And I trust you will do 3 that. 4 5 So thank you, thank you for your time. And, that completes my presentation. Thank you. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Porritt. Let me give you some final instructions, members of the 8 jury. 9 And I don't know if we can have help putting those up, 10 11 starting with No. 17. (Document displayed) 12 There we are, okay. Thank you. 13 THE COURT: 14 JURY INSTRUCTIONS 15 BY THE COURT 16 First, your duty to deliberate. When you begin your deliberations elect one member of the 17 jury as your foreperson who will preside over the deliberations 18 and speak for you here in court. 19 You will then discuss the case with your fellow jurors to 20 reach agreement if you can do so. Your verdict must be 21 unanimous. 22 Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but you 23 should do so only after you have considered all the evidence, 24 25 discussed it fully with the other jurors, and listened to the

views of your fellow jurors.

Do not be afraid to change your opinion if the discussion persuades you that you should. But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right.

It is important that you attempt to reach a unanimous verdict but, of course, only if each of you can do so after having made your own conscientious decision. Do not change an honest belief about the weight and effect of the evidence simply to reach a verdict.

Perform these duties fairly and impartially. Do not allow personal likes or dislikes, sympathy, prejudice, fear, public opinion, or biases, including unconscious biases, to influence you. You should also not be influenced by any person's race, color, religion, national ancestry or gender, sexual orientation, profession, occupancy [sic], celebrity, economic circumstances or position in life or in the community which are not based on the evidence presented at trial.

And please do not take anything I may say or do during the trial as indicating what I think of the evidence or what your verdict should be. That is entirely up to you.

It is your duty as jurors to consult with one another and to deliberate with one another with a view towards reaching an agreement if you can do so. During your deliberations, you should not hesitate to reexamine your own views and change your opinion if you become persuaded that it is wrong.

Conduct of the jury.

Because you must base your verdict only on the evidence received in the case and on these instructions, I remind you that you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or the issues it involves.

Except for discussing the case with your fellow jurors during your deliberations:

Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone, tablet, computer, or any other means, via email, via text messaging, or any internet chatroom, blog, website, or application, including but not limited to Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Snapchat, Tik-Tok, or any other forms of social media. This applies to communication with your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the people involved in the trial. If you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything about this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to discuss the matter and to report the contact to the Court.

Do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the internet, or using other reference materials; and

do not make any investigation or in any other way try to learn about the case on your own. Do not visit or view any place discussed in the case. Do not use internet programs or other devices to search for or view any place discussed during the trial.

Also do not do any research about the case -- about this case, the law, or the people involved, including the parties, the witnesses or the lawyers, until you have been excused as jurors. If you happen to read or hear anything touching on this case in the media, turn away and report it to me as soon as possible.

These rules protect each party's right to have this case decided only on evidence that has been presented here in court. Witnesses here in court take an oath to tell the truth, and the accuracy of their testimony is tested through the trial process. If you do any research or investigation outside the courtroom, or gain any information through improper communications, then your verdict may by influenced by inaccurate, incomplete or misleading information that has not been tested by the trial process. Each of the parties is entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury, and if you decide the case based on information not presented in court, you will have denied the parties a fair trial. Remember, you have taken an oath to follow the rules, and it is very important that you follow these rules.

A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the Court immediately.

Communication with the Court.

If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send a note through the courtroom deputy, signed by your presiding juror or by one or more members of the jury. No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with me except by a signed writing. I will communicate with any member of the jury on anything concerning the case only in writing, here in open court. If you send out a question, I will consult with the parties before answering it, which may take some time. You may continue your deliberations while waiting for the answer to any question.

Remember that you are not to tell anyone -- including me -- how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict or have been discharged. Do not disclose any vote count in any note to the Court.

Request for read back.

During deliberations, you will not be given a transcript of the trial testimony or any demonstrative slide that has not been admitted into evidence. If during jury deliberations, one or more members of the jury decide that they would like a readback of some or all of a witness's testimony or to review one or more demonstrative slides, you may send a note through

the courtroom deputy, signed by your presiding juror or by one 1 or more members of the jury. I will consider the request. 2 Return of verdict. 3 A verdict form has been prepared for you. After you have 4 5 reached unanimous agreement on a verdict, your foreperson should complete the verdict form according to your 6 deliberations, sign and date it, and advise the courtroom 7 deputy that you are ready to return to the courtroom. 8 With that I'm going to direct the jury to commence your 9 deliberations. As I indicated, you will have access to all the 10 11 evidence that has been admitted. And an index, I understand, has been prepared for you to help you try to find pieces of 12 evidence, if you find that useful. You will also be given 13 multiple copies of the jury instructions, in case you need to 14 15 refer to that, as well as the verdict form. So with that 16 direction, I'm going to charge the jury with the -- to commence 17 the deliberations process. Thank you. THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise for the jury. 18 19 (Jury excused) (The following proceedings were held outside of the 20 presence of the Jury) 21 THE COURT: All right. So, Vicky has your contact 22 23

THE COURT: All right. So, Vicky has your contact information. You should stay within five, five-to-ten-minute radius so that we can gather if we get any communication from the jury.

24

1 MR. SPIRO: Yes, Your Honor. MR. PORRITT: I have just one quick thing to note for 2 the record, Your Honor. 3 During Mr. Spiro's closing, he published to the jury the 4 Slide 69 which is an exhibit you, a slide you maintained, 5 upheld an objection to -- and it was shown to the jury, in any 6 7 event. So, that ship has sailed obviously but we just want to note for the record that that occurred. 8 I don't -- not only do I not know that MR. SPIRO: 9 that happened, I certainly did not do that consciously. You 10 11 know, Mr. Porritt also told them in his rebuttal that he was a defendant in a federal case, which is in the level of severity 12 of egregiousness, almost mistriable. So I don't think we 13 should be going tit for tat on that. 14 THE COURT: All right. Well, let's -- the ship has 15 16 sailed in any event, and, and at this juncture, I'm not going to give any further instructions to the jury. And so, we will 17 await word from the jury. 18 I think the preliminary indication is that if they need 19 to, they were going to stay in session through a good part of 20 this afternoon, that is my understanding, Ms. Ayala? 21 22 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes, until 4:00.

MR. PORRITT: Very good, Your Honor.

the better part of your afternoon around these hereabouts.

THE COURT: Until 4:00. So, you can count on spending

23

24

So I will be in touch. 1 THE COURT: 2 MR. SPIRO: Can we just see the index so we can make sure all sides are --3 THE COURT: Oh, have you not? 4 MR. PORRITT: The index is agreed --5 THE COURT: You need to speak into the microphone. 6 7 We will confirm amongst ourselves to make MR. SPIRO: sure we have given the Court an index that both sides agree on. 8 MR. PORRITT: I think the form of index was agreed, 9 Ms. Ayala --10 11 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: I was given the flash drive this morning and you are going to upload it into the PC --12 MR. SPIRO: Well, until we do that, let's make sure 13 that both sides agree on it because I don't know --14 THE COURT: Why don't you do that immediately. 15 16 Because I promised we would get that to them. I had understood 17 that both sides had reviewed the index and agreed --THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Uh-huh. 18 THE COURT: But if that hasn't happened, we better do 19 that right now. 20 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: The jury is having lunch now. 21 MR. SPIRO: The exhibit index was agreed, what wasn't 22 23 agreed is where we left off is we're not, I'm not putting, I want you to review these depo clips and they are not putting we 24 25 want you to review these demonstratives on the exhibit list.

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That's -- that was the only issue.
 1
          So if the exhibit list is just the exhibits, as it is in
 2
     every trial, then there is no issue.
 3
              MR. APTON: Your Honor, it's the exhibits plus a list
 4
 5
     of the demonstratives that were shown to the jury with
 6
     descriptions. As we discussed earlier.
              MR. SPIRO: Yeah, that's not acceptable. And that --
 7
     that never happens in trials, and we would object to that.
                                                                  The
 8
     demonstratives --
 9
                         So that had not been stipulated to?
10
              THE COURT:
11
              MR. SPIRO:
                          Absolutely not. In fact, there's case law
     in my hand that says we shouldn't do that. So I'm not
12
     stipulating to that. It never happens in trials.
13
          Just like I can't write into the -- the verdict form other
14
15
     things I want them to ask for --
                         If it's not stipulated to, it needs to be
16
              THE COURT:
17
     removed.
18
              MR. SPIRO:
                          Thank you.
                          I thought it had been stipulated to.
19
              THE COURT:
20
     let's square that away.
21
                          I thought it was, too, Your Honor.
              MR. APTON:
                                                               Wе
     were here in court the other day. And when we left off,
22
23
     everything was fine. There was going to be a list of
     demonstratives.
24
25
          Nothing was going to be put into evidence but --
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No, I understand that, I understand that.
         THE COURT:
But there is an issue about suggestiveness, if you begin to
identify certain demonstratives, even if those are the ones
shown, because they're not in evidence, so the jury will have
to ask for it.
     I had raised it, whether that was going to be acceptable
to facilitate it. And my understanding was the parties were
going to talk about it. And I didn't -- I hadn't heard back
until just now that there's a disagreement about that. And if
there's a disagreement about that, I'm not going to submit it
to the jury.
         MR. APTON:
                    Sure, Your Honor, I wasn't aware there
wasn't an agreement.
         THE COURT: So we should withdraw --
         THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: The jury doesn't have anything
yet.
         THE COURT:
                     Okay, good.
         THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: I was waiting for them to have
lunch.
         THE COURT: All right, so let's get a clean copy,
corrected copy of that index so we can get it to them.
     Now, the parties have signed off on the exhibit list.
Correct?
         THE CLERK: I have the confirmation right here,
signed.
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1 MR. SPIRO: The exhibit list, yes. I don't want any misunderstanding about 2 THE COURT: that. 3 MS. TRIPODI: Your Honor, there was -- and I'm not 4 5 sure that this has been resolved, but there was, in the exhibit list submitted by defendants, several of the descriptions for 6 the exhibits. 7 When we had initially done it, we used what we did for the 8 Court where we described -- like, for example the PIF meeting 9 minutes, it said "Minutes of PIF," and that had been changed on 10 11 the exhibit list defendants circulated to just say "Meeting minutes." 12 13 So we would ask that we could go back to the descriptions -- which were not prejudicial, but they were the 14 15 descriptions that were in the original joint exhibit list that 16 we submitted to the Court. **THE COURT:** Well, now you're telling me that there is 17 a dispute over the exhibit list. So how -- how many, how many 18 19 problems do we have here? MR. SPIRO: Let us get -- if it's okay with the Court, 20 because this is above my head a little bit, if we can just 21 22 speak for five minutes I bet we can work it out and alleviate 23 that --THE COURT: All right, I prefer you do that. 24 25 MS. TRIPODI: Thank you.

But if not, please let me know, because I 1 THE COURT: do want to get them the list and I want a stipulated-to list. 2 MS. TRIPODI: Understood, Your Honor. Thank you. 3 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We will reconvene 4 5 when the call. Let me --THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Court is in recess. 6 7 THE COURT: Let me just say that -- let me commend counsel for a very hard-fought case. I think each side was 8 obviously well-represented in this matter. 9 I will complain that you haven't made it particularly easy 10 11 on the Court, notwithstanding my attempts to rein you in, noted by even late filings as of last night. But I've survived, and 12 we're here. 13 MR. SPIRO: Yes. You didn't make it easy on the 14 15 defense, either, Your Honor, but we appreciate the Court's hard 16 work, and I genuinely mean that. And to all of the folks that 17 work beside you. THE COURT: Well, every case is important. And of 18 course, this case is no exception, and I -- and I think you've 19 20 noticed that this has been a very attentive jury. Whatever happens, this jury seems to have been very attentive. 21 And I will note one thing as an aside. It has nothing to 22 23 do with this case, but I found it sort of interesting. When I look at that jury it's a very -- appears to be a very diverse 24

jury, somewhat reflective of our district here. And not

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unusual, which I think is a good thing. I mean, we try to
 1
     achieve a fair cross-section as best we can, of the jury pool.
 2
          I will say that the counsel tables don't quite reflect
 3
     that same richness. But I just mention that. Has nothing to
 4
 5
     do with this case. But I do think, you know, that that's a
     larger issue for another day.
 6
 7
              MR. SPIRO: It's important. Important, and well said.
     Thank you, Your Honor.
 8
              MR. PORRITT: Thank you, I appreciate your comments
 9
     too, Your Honor.
10
11
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
              MR. PORRITT: And your hard work.
12
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Court is in recess.
13
          (Recess taken from 12:52 p.m. to 2:48 p.m.)
14
          (The following proceedings were held outside of the
15
16
    presence of the Jury)
17
              THE COURT: All right. Have a seat, everyone.
     we have word that the jury has reached a verdict. That's why
18
     we're calling you back. So if everybody's here, let's invite
19
20
     the jurors in.
21
          (A pause in the proceedings)
          (The following proceedings were held in the presence of
22
23
     the Jury)
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise for the jury.
24
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              THE COURT: All right, have a seat. So members of the
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jury, I understand that the jury has reached a verdict in this
 1
     the matter?
 2
          (Members of the Jury indicates in the affirmative)
 3
              THE COURT: All right, and I see Mr. Cadogan shaking
 4
 5
     your head.
              JURY FOREPERSON: Yes.
 6
 7
              THE COURT: And you are the foreperson.
              JURY FOREPERSON: Yes.
 8
 9
              THE COURT: And you have the verdict in hand there?
              FOREPERSON: I do.
10
11
              THE COURT: All right. Ms. Ayala, could you retrieve
     the envelope, please.
12
13
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you.
          (Document handed up to the Court)
14
15
              THE COURT: Thank you.
16
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: You're welcome.
17
          (The Court examines document)
              THE COURT: All right. Ms. Ayala, could you read the
18
     verdict, please.
19
20
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you.
          Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, listen to your verdict
21
     as it will stand recorded.
22
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United States District Court, Northern District of
California, In Regarding Tesla Inc. Securities Litigation.

25 Case No. 18-4865. Verdict Form.

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RULE 10B-5 CLAIM:
 1
                             LIABILITY.
          Statement No. 1: "Am considering asking (sic) Tesla
 2
     private at 420. Funding secured."
 3
          No. 1. Has Plaintiff proved their Rule 10b-5 claim
 4
 5
     against Elon Musk for Statement No. 1, identified above?
          No.
 6
          No. 2. Has Plaintiff proved their Rule 10b-5 claim
 7
     against Tesla, Inc., for Statement No. 1, identified above?
 8
 9
          No.
          Statement No. 2: "Investor support is confirmed. Only
10
11
     reason why this is not certain is that it's continent on a
     shareholder vote." [sic]
12
          No. 3. Has Plaintiff proved their Rule 10b-5 claim
13
     against Elon Musk for Statement No. 2, identified above?
14
15
          No.
16
          No. 4. Has Plaintiff proved their Rule 10b-5 claim
17
     against Tesla Inc. for Statement No. 2 identified above?
18
          No.
          IF YOU CHECKED "YES" FOR ONE OR MORE OUESTIONS FOR
19
20
     STATEMENT NO. 1 AND 2, PLEASE PROCEED TO THE NEXT PAGE.
21
          IF YOU CHECKED NO FOR EVERY QUESTION IN STATEMENTS 1 AND
     2, PLEASE PROCEED TO SECTION E.
22
              THE COURT: And the verdict's been signed by the
23
     foreperson on Section E?
24
25
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: It has.
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THE COURT:
                          All right. Well, let me ask, ladies and
 1
    gentlemen of the jury, is that the verdict of -- is that your
 2
     verdict?
 3
          (Jury indicates in the affirmative)
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Everybody's shaking their head. Any
     request to poll the jury?
 6
          (Off-the-Record discussion between counsel)
 7
              MR. PORRITT: Yes, Your Honor. Please.
 8
              THE COURT: All right. Let me ask each of you then,
 9
     Juror No. 1, Mr. Tinapay, is that your verdict?
10
              JUROR NO. 1: Yes.
11
              THE COURT: Juror No. 2, Mr. Martinez, is that your
12
    verdict?
13
              JUROR NO. 2: Yeah.
14
15
              THE COURT: And Juror No. 3, Ms. Richard, is that your
16
     verdict?
17
              JUROR NO. 3: Ricard. Yes.
              THE COURT: And Mr. Sharma, is that your verdict?
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              JUROR NO. 4: Yes.
19
20
              THE COURT: And Mr. Moore, is that your verdict?
21
              JUROR NO. 5: Yes.
              THE COURT: And Ms. Cazessus, is that your verdict?
22
              JUROR NO. 6: Yes.
23
              THE COURT: And Mr. Xi, is that your verdict?
24
              JUROR NO. 7: Yes.
25
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And Mr. Torres, is that your verdict? 1 THE COURT: JUROR NO. 8: Yes. 2 And Mr. Cadogan, is that your verdict? THE COURT: 3 JURY FOREPERSON: Yes. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. The record will reflect the 6 jury has reached a unanimous verdict, as read. So that will conclude the trial in this case. 7 So let me, on behalf of the parties and the Court, thank 8 you for your service. It's been three fairly intense weeks. 9 And I know that you've paid very close attention throughout the 10 11 entirety of this trial, and went through a fairly extensive process just to get you here and get you to this point. And we 12 appreciate the hard work and the attention and your diligence, 13 as well as your timeliness in being here every day. So again, 14 on behalf of the parties and the Court, let me thank you. 15 16 This underscores why we have a jury system here, that this case has been submitted to a jury of -- that represents a fair 17 cross-section of this community to render a verdict and 18 determine the facts and apply the law to the facts. And so, 19 this is democracy at work. So thank you for your service. 20 It is my practice to allow to jurors -- should they wish, 21 up to them if they want to speak to the attorneys after. 22 it's also their prerogative not to speak with anyone. 23 But I, I do make it a practice to meet at least with the 24

-- and thank the jurors and get any feedback about the process

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before you leave. I know it's a Friday, so I don't know if
maybe you are all interested in getting going, but if you have
a few moments I would like to debrief with you just a bit and
find out if there's anything you think we can do to make this
process better.
     And then, if you are inclined to speak with any of the
attorneys, I can indicate to them that they should stick around
and you might -- you could, if you want, come back and talk to
      If not, we'll just tell them that you're not inclined to
speak with them.
     So, with that, the jury is discharged. And thank you
again for your service.
     And counsel, if you could hang out a bit and let me find
out whether jurors are interested in speaking with you at all.
And plus, we can try to see about further steps from here.
     All right. Thank you.
         THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise for the jury.
     (Jury excused)
     (The following proceedings were held outside of the
presence of the Jury)
         THE COURT: All right, so I'll be back in about 20
minutes or so.
     (Conclusion of record of proceedings)
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I N D E X

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, BELLE BALL, Official Reporter for the United States Court, Northern District of California, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

BelleBall

/s/ Belle Ball

Belle Ball, CSR 8785, CRR, RDR Saturday, February 4, 2023